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The Hongkong Telegraph

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7752 日二初月

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The War Cabinet Problem.

London, September 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, negotiations aiming at the creation of a Cabinet of five lasted all day on Friday and throughout the night. The problem was to surmount the refusal of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to collaborate with the bourgeoisie, with a complication due to the withdrawal of the Moscow commercial and industrial elements, on whom M. Kerensky counted, and the uncertainty of General Alexieff, who is threatening to resign. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, adhering to the attitude expressed in the resolution passed yesterday morning, submitted to M. Kerensky a list of Socialist Ministers with M. Kerensky or M. Teretelli as Premier. This was not acceptable to M. Kerensky, who did not wish to bar the entry of Cadets into the Government. The discussion resulted in the resignation of M. Shchegolev, M. Avksentiev and M. Zrudny, who disapproved the settlement and opposed the resolution of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

The New Ministry.

Later.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that after a protracted discussion a War Cabinet of five will probably be formed, consisting of M. Kerensky as Premier; General Verkhovsky, Minister of War; Admiral Verederovskiy, Minister of Marine; M. Teretelli, Foreign Minister; and M. Nikitini, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

A Concession to Finland.

London, September 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Provisional Government has issued a manifesto granting the Finnish Senate the right to decide questions formerly the prerogative of the Grand Duke of Finland.

Government Power Strengthened.

London, September 16.
Well-informed Russian opinion in London considers that the recent events have finally moved the national spirit and eliminated the danger of the extremist propaganda. There has been widespread complaint that there has been too much talk, but the Government by its action in this crisis has acquired tremendous power. The arrest of General Korniloff and his accomplices was effected much more easily than was thought possible, and has greatly eased the tension.

A telegram from Petrograd states that General Alexieff had General Korniloff arrested. Whatever General Korniloff's personal motives, the revolt must have developed into a reactionary movement backed by landowners and capitalists, as the bulk of the Army and population did not support him. A realisation of this contingency has united Russia as nothing else could, and the separatist movements in Finland and Ukraine have already weakened. It is officially announced in Petrograd that authority will be temporarily centralised in some members of the Provisional Government.

Proposed Democratic Conference.

London, September 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says its transcripts that the Maximalist resolutions adopted by the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, as embodied on the 15th instant, were passed in the absence of most of the soldier delegates. A plenary session of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has now overwhelmingly rejected the resolutions and adopted instead a Maximalist resolution declaring that in view of the necessity of the constitution of a strong revolutionary power free from all compromise with the anti-revolution and bourgeois elements, the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have decided to convocate immediately a conference of representatives of the whole organised democracy for the settlement of the question of the constitution of power capable of leading the country until the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Meanwhile, it urges the revolutionary democracy energetically to support the Government. M. Tschelidze, the President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, has announced that the above Conference will be held in Petrograd not later than the 25th instant.

Russia a Republic.

London, September 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says the Government has proclaimed Russia a Republic.

The Cossacks' Attitude.

London, September 16.
A Petrograd message says the War Cabinet of five, mentioned this morning, is confirmed officially.
The Council of Don Cossacks has refused to obey the order of the Government to arrest General Kaledine, on the ground that General Kaledine must attend a Cossack Conference to-day to furnish explanations. It has also passed a resolution protesting against the charge that the Cossacks sympathise with the anti-revolutionists and declaring that it has always supported the Government.

Naval Officers Shot.

London, September 17.
A message from Helsinki says that the crew of the Russian warship Petropavlovsk shot four of their officers owing to their refusal to sign a pledge of fidelity to the Provisional Government. Subsequently, the Revolutionary Committee sent a message condemning the crew.

A German Naval Offensive Probable.

London, September 17.
A message from Admiral Verederovskiy, telegraphed from the Baltic Fleet, contains a warning that a German naval offensive is highly probable.

RESULT OF COTTON RESTRICTION.

London, September 16.
The result of the first week's working of the cotton restriction scheme is that seven hundred operatives at Rotherham, three hundred operatives at Bury and two mills at Oldham are idle.

GERMAN DREAM ENDS IN SMOKE.

London, September 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, a Constantinople telegram states that the new railway station, built by the Germans as a terminus for the Bagdad Railway, and two huge warehouses, have been burned down. The damage is estimated at four million francs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

More Successful British Raids.

London, September 16.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—We again raided Cherisy and penetrated the far eastern outskirts. In addition to prisoners and wounded we killed over seventy Germans in these raids. We drove off raiders north of Lens. We repulsed a counter-attack north of the Loversen Opepe in an effort to retake the strong point we captured yesterday.

Big British Attacks.

London, September 16.
A German wireless official message states:—North of the Menin Ypres Road the English forced our foremost trenches over a company's breadth. The English broke forth on a fifteen-hundred-metre front at Cherisy, using flame throwers and armoured cars. We threw them out in hand-to-hand fighting. A second attempt also broke down.

Enemy Attack Frustrated.

London, September 17.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy raided in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and to the east of Messines. A few of our men are missing. The enemy heavily bombarded to the north of Langemarck and his infantry attempted to advance, but our counter-barrage prevented the attack from developing. There is considerable artillery activity in the Ypres sector. Aeroplanes co-operated with the artillery, despite the wind favouring the enemy, and dropped three tons of explosives on two aerodromes east of Courtrai, on an aerodrome and ammunition dump to the north-east of Cambrai and also on billets and hutments. We brought down six and drove down two enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

On the French Front.

London, September 17.
A French communiqué states:—There has been considerable artillery fire in the region of Bray and Cerny. A fresh German attack on the right bank of the Meuse, to the north of Cauciers wood, was repulsed. On the left bank there has been lively artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Northville.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES.

London, September 16.
An Italian official message states:—We gained ground on the south-eastern margin of the Bainsizza Plateau, taking 416 prisoners. We dropped two-and-a-half bombs on troops massed east of Monte San Gabriele.

THE RUSSIANS DOING WELL.

London, September 16.
A Russian official wireless message states:—A stubborn battle is proceeding on the Pakov Road, in the region of Zagevill Farm. Our troops are showing great firmness and stability in repelling the enemy. We repulsed attacks in the direction of Focassai, north-west of Murechacsi.

EGYPTIAN COTTON SCHEME.

London, September 16.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Cairo, the message from Alexandria on the 10th instant was cabled under a misapprehension. The decree provides for the cultivation of one-third of the perennial area, thus approximately 1,350,000 feddans are left under cotton, representing a reduction of roughly 320,000 feddans on last year's area.

MORE MEN NEEDED FOR THE ARMY.

London, September 16.
Replying to a deputation on Saturday, the Minister of National Service stated that the Department was being reorganised with a view to meeting the forthcoming demand for more recruits. He emphasised that in order that the Army should be well-balanced and that the civil population should do necessary war work and maintain a healthy public opinion, men of all military ages must be recruited, and some men of all ages must remain at home.

THE SWEDISH REVELATIONS.

London, September 17.
The Swedish Minister, in an interview with an American correspondent, declares that he telegraphed on the 10th instant to the Swedish Minister in Berlin making strong representations against the abuse of Sweden's good faith and asking for explanations from Berlin, but no reply has yet been received.

U. S. WAR CREDITS BILL.

London, September 16.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate has unanimously passed the War Credits Bill authorising the issue of bonds totalling 11,538 million dollars which the House of Representatives had already passed.

AMERICA CONTROLS SUGAR INDUSTRY.

London, September 16.
The United States Government has assumed control of the entire sugar industry. The manufacture, importation and distribution will henceforth be conducted by license.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ABSENCE OF WAR DESPATCHES.

London, Sept. 15.
The "Times" criticises the reticence of the War Cabinet and the omission of the War Office to publish the despatches of this year's campaigns and battles. It dwells on the silence regarding Palestine, Salonica and East Africa, but says that the greatest puzzle is the Western Front. It compares Lord French's promptitude at a time of unprecedented stress and anxiety with the present inarticulate news and says the public are not so passive and easily placated as in 1914.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

A Fresh Political Difficulty.

Petrograd, Sept. 15.
M. Kerensky is having great difficulty in forming a cabinet owing to the resolution passed by the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates which bars the Cadet Party and threatens as a result the refusal of the Commercialists and Industrialists to collaborate with the Socialists. The only solution at present appears to be an exclusively Socialist Cabinet, to which M. Kerensky is said to be opposed.

Seven Rebel Officers Killed.

London, Sept. 15.
A Copenhagen telegram states that a message from Viborg reports that General Oravowski, commandant at Viborg, General Stefanov and five other officers were arrested as supporters of General Korniloff and taken to the Town Hall. Thousands of soldiers stormed the building, killing the whole seven officers.

Korniloff's Spirited Proclamation.

London, Sept. 15.
The "Daily Chronicle" correspondent at Petrograd sends the text of General Korniloff's proclamation, issued at the time of his refusal to resign his command. It says that only love of liberty and his country led him to disobey the demand that he should resign. He would rather die. A true son of the people never deserts his post, but rather sacrifices his life. He accuses the Provisional Government itself of provoking a counter-revolution by its incapacity to govern, its indecision and feebleness in exerting authority. He continues "Awake Men of Russia from your folly and infatuation! Don't walk into the abyss into which the country is plunging. I appeal to the Provisional Government to come to my Headquarters, where its liberty will be secured by my word of honour, and to draw up with me a Government of national defence guaranteeing victory and to lead Russia to a future worthy of a powerful and free people."

The Outbreak of the Rebellion.

New York, Sept. 15.
The Associated Press correspondent at Petrograd, writing on September 14, says that an officer who has arrived from General Korniloff's Headquarters, describing the outbreak of the rebellion, says that General Korniloff told a number of picked regiments on September 8th that they were needed to enforce the Bzha front, although the real aim was Petrograd. The same night General Korniloff prepared his first proclamation, which is not yet available. The Socialist composers refused to print it, whereupon an officer ordered a detachment of Turpans to cut down the composers unless they obeyed. The composers later received M. Kerensky's proclamation, which they printed secretly with General Korniloff's. In the meantime the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates conducted a vigorous agitation among the striking battalions. M. Kerensky's proclamation, which the printers heaped on passing trains full of soldiers, caused dissension. A battalion of Cavaliers of St. George declared they would die for the Provisional Government.

Another officer states that regiments were summoned to Mohilov, ostensibly to study English bombing methods. When they arrived they were told that extremists in Petrograd planned a house to house massacre of the bourgeoisie and a separate peace, but on reaching Moscow they got M. Kerensky's proclamation.
The above stories do not tell what happened in the next few days but apparently M. Kerensky's proclamation had the desired effect on the soldiers, who were not too keen to fight.

General Korniloff Arrested.

London, Sept. 15.
The latest from Petrograd, dated last night, states that General Korniloff has not yet surrendered.
Later.
General Korniloff and his principal lieutenants have been arrested.

An Improved Situation.

Petrograd, Sept. 16.
As a result of all night deliberations regarding the formation of the new Cabinet a favourable solution has been reached. The political situation, which has been most critical, has appreciably improved. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, mentioned yesterday, also resolved declaring that secret treaties were void and demanding an immediate proposal of peace to all belligerents, the cessation of repressive measures, the re-establishment of Democratic military organisations and the immediate convocation of the Constituent Assembly. M. Kerensky has issued a manifesto to the army in which he orders the cessation of political disputes, the resumption of the transport of troops according to orders of the General Staff and the cessation of arrests and dismissals of commanders by troops.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

London, Sept. 15.
An official message from Salonika states: Our aeroplanes bombed encampments, and dumps at Rupel, Vetrina and Cernista causing considerable damage.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND THE WAR.

London, Sept. 16.
M. Albert Thomas in a statement to the "Observer's" Paris correspondent says he is particularly anxious that the decision of French socialists not to allow members to join the new Cabinet should not be interpreted by Britain as meaning that the policy of a sacred union for the vigorous prosecution of the war is ended. On the contrary we have resolved to adopt an independent attitude for the present, in order to promote a more vigorous prosecution of the war. We support M. Painlevé's Cabinet in everything it does to strengthen national defence. We feel that the choice of some of the new members of the Cabinet was dictated merely by political motives; whereas the time has come when there should be a real war Government, consisting only of men appointed for reasons of efficiency. Secondly we feel that the Government should be able to propound a clear war policy. It is my intention to devote myself entirely to an energetic propaganda for the adoption of efficient Government methods and the maintenance of national union, which shall become a real driving power. We shall be careful in the meantime not to put any stumbling block in the path of M. Painlevé.
(Continued on page 2.)

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.84.

BRAVE TELEPHONE GIRLS.

How They "Carried On" Amid the Bombs.

Scenes of bravery among the girls of a London telephone exchange during a recent air raid are vividly described in the *Telegraph and Telephone Review* by Mr. J. W. Kennedy, who was present. He says:—

Bombs actually dropping in the immediate vicinity, while the presence of airmen over and on both sides of the building was reported, and while the smoke from exploded bombs was distinctly seen from the windows, and through it all, the supervisor "passed to me" several of her action like a "strong spirit seeking to help her under her charge."

I can point no picture of stoical intemperance. Some nervous cries there were as the bombs dropped, while others were the rule, but in many of these the lines of determination were the strongest. Silent tears were dropped, but only for a moment. No one near me left her post, and calls were passing and cords connected with the music of death in our ears.

So near and insistent was the horrible thud of the bombs that most of us thought that some part of the building had been struck. It seemed to us that the rattle of guns continued longer than even during Zippain raids. Some day it may add some value to our lives to know that there were times when, for duty sake, we faced the chance of death. It must add infinitely more to the lives of women, whose finer nervous and physical organisation makes them feel more acutely.

CANTON AFFAIRS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of September 16 as follows:—

On receipt of a telegram from Tam Yuen-hoi ex-Deputy of Yunnan stating that he will come to the South to assist in the dispatching of reinforcements to Hunan, General Luk Wing-hing has sent one of his Military Commissioners to proceed to Shanghai to welcome him down.

About two hundred and twenty knitting factories in the neighbourhood of Canton have ceased working recently, owing to the short arrivals of British yarn and the higher price of Japanese yarn.

In connection with the negotiations with the Chinese Government for construction of 200 miles of railway from Chaochow in Kwangtung, to Nanchang in Kwangsi, with a loan of one hundred million yen, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi has sent a telegram to Peking opposing the project. He has telegraphically communicated with the Provincial Authority of Canton suggesting the construction of the railway with Chinese capital by raising a large sum of money from the citizens of the two Provinces.

The first proclamation of the Military Government is posted everywhere in Canton City to-day. It is a declaration outlining the reasons for the establishment of Military Government and is signed by Sun Yat-sen as the Chief Generalissimo of the Army and Navy of the Chinese Republic.

It is reported that Mr. Chang Ming-chi will be appointed the Civil Governor of Kwangsi again.

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TO-DAY.
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Ripon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
The Grand Theatre—9.15 p.m.
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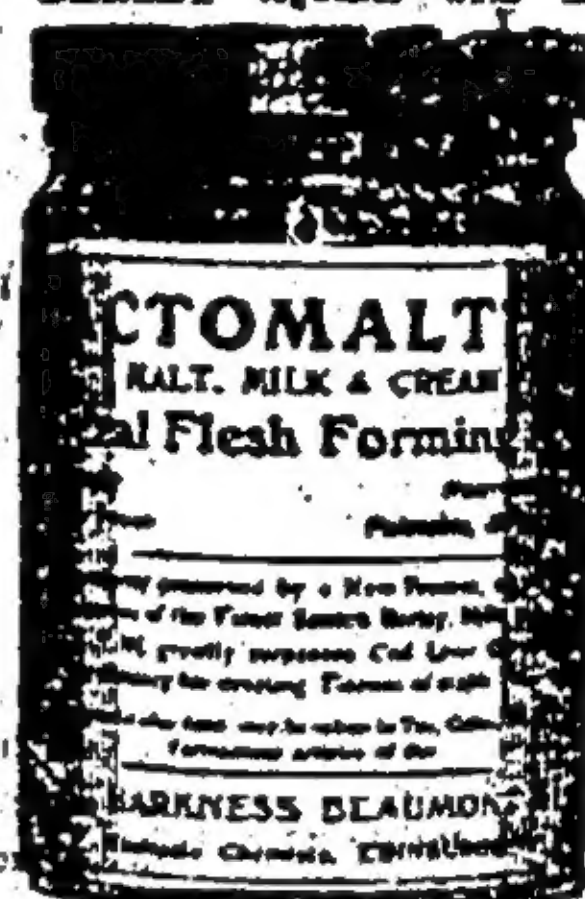
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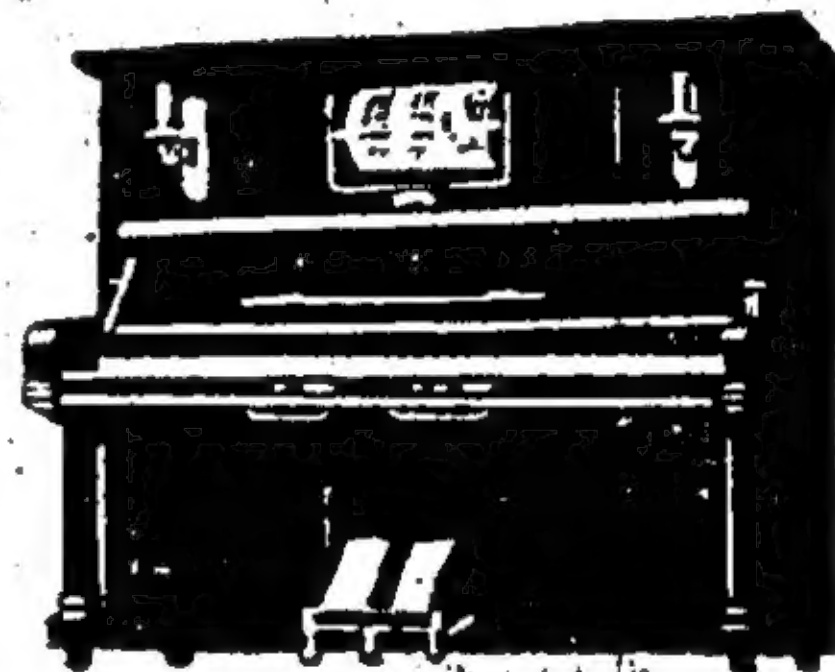
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GENERAL NEWS.

Legend in History.

Sir Philip Magnus, M.P., presided at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Secondary Schools Association, held at Gorton Hall. In an address the Master of Balliol advocated the introduction of a wider teaching of natural science and of history into secondary education. Referring to critical history, he said he rather regretted the loss of King Alfred and the Cakes, and such like stories, but they did not altogether lose their value. He remembered a question paper, "What would King Alfred think of Home Rule?" The answer of one of the lads was not inappropriate:—"If King Alfred were living now he would be too old to feel any interest in politics."

Issue of Sovereigns Suspended.

It was explained (says a Simla telegram of August 10) in a press communique dated April 27 that the Government had decided to release sovereigns for the purchase of produce at various centres up-country, and during the last three months a considerable quantity of sovereigns have been issued for the purchase of wheat, food grains and cotton. This measure was necessitated by the great pressure on Government rupee stocks during this period, the demand for currency being particularly heavy in connection with the finance of purchases of wheat and other food grains for the Home Government. These special demands have now fallen off and the immediate strain on rupee stocks of Government has now been relaxed. They have therefore decided, in order to conserve their gold resources as far as possible, to discontinue the issue of sovereigns for the present. Should circumstances during the ensuing busy season indicate the desirability of resuming gold issues the matter will then be further considered.

The Pluck of Poplar.

Mrs. Lloyd George opened a fête at Poplar in aid of local charities. Poplar has raised £40,000 for war charities, and nearly all this sum has gone outside the borough. Mrs. Lloyd George congratulated Mr. Will Crooks on his recovery, and expressed the hope that he would live many years to fight the battle of the people. It was very difficult, she said, to keep hospitals and charities going even in peace time; it was ten times more difficult in time of war. She remembered visiting Poplar hospital immediately after the big explosion, and the work done there could not be overpraised. Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., addressing a number of wounded soldiers who were present, said:—"I want to say to you lads, proud as you are of yourselves, you are not half as proud as we are of you. We shall win this war; we have got to win for the women and children. (Cheers.) I have been through every raid that has been made in this part of London, and if I had as much pluck as the women here have got, I should be a very brave man."

Four Times Torpedoed. The record of Mr. G. A. Wagstaff, a Bangoon-born "boy," shows what perils are run by those who man the Naval Supply and Transport. He went to England to sit for an examination to obtain a chief engineer's certificate, and arrived there on the day war was declared with Germany. He at once joined the naval supply and transport and served for a year in the North Sea Fleet. He was transferred to duty on ships running between France and America, and while on these trips three ships that he was on were torpedoed. He contracted fever in Florida and was left at Gibraltar to recover and was returning to England convalescent about a month ago when he was torpedoed for the fourth time, on this occasion off Plymouth. He was in his bath at the time and had no chance to get proper clothing before getting into the boat, and the exposure in his weakened state brought on pneumonia. He lost consciousness in the boat and came to again in a village hospital at Dartmoor. He did not recover from the illness and died at the age of 26.

GENERAL NEWS

Wealthy German Dead.
Herr von Friedlander-Feld, a German industrial magnate, died recently. He had built up an immense fortune, almost entirely by his own efforts, and was one of the richest men in Germany. He owned extensive coalfields and chemical factories in Silesia, and had bought several properties in other parts of Germany.

Egyptian Sultan's Donation to Anglican Church.
The Sultan of Egypt has given £1,000 to the fund for the building of an Anglican Cathedral at Cairo, the site for which was given by the Egyptian Government on his initiative. Sir R. Wingate and Bishop Maclean have both written warmly thanking the Sultan.

Manchester Dye Trade Revolutionised.
The Manchester dye trade has undergone a revolution during the war and brought prosperity to more than one British firm, owing to the necessity of inventing and manufacturing dyes formerly bought entirely from Germany. Just before the war the shares of one colour and dye stuff company were obtainable at nine shillings each. Now they are selling at ninety pounds sterling.

War Taxes in France.
By the Bill recently introduced by the French Minister of Finance, the tax on all war profits exceeding 500,000 francs (£20,000) is raised to 80 per cent, and upon all inheritances and bequests exceeding 2,000 francs (£80) it establishes an annual tax of three-tenths per cent until the death of the beneficiary. The total revenue accruing under the Bill is estimated at 1500,000,000 francs (£60,000,000).

Crop Prospects in India.
An official telegram from Simla reports that the rainfall has been scanty in Panjab (south-west), North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Central India (west), Berar, Central Provinces (west), and Hyderabad; fair in Chota-Nagpur, United Provinces (west), Panjab (east and north), Gujrat, Central Provinces (east), Keokau, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and Madras Deccan; in excess in Lower Burma, Bihar, Kashmir, Central India (east), and Madras (south-east); normal elsewhere. Prospects are normal.

Policemen Ploughmen.
Sussex farmers, says the Times, have been informed that the Board of Agriculture, with the object of assisting in the breaking up of grass land, propose as an experiment to allocate 100 horses to agricultural counties, the horses being in charge of policemen, who have been selected as being capable ploughmen. Farmers will pay 12s. weekly per horse and the current local wage to the men, the minimum being fixed at 27s. weekly. Farmers accepting help must plough eight acres of new land during the month. A limited number of implements will also be provided.

Officer Sentenced for Bigamy.
At the Central Criminal Court recently Francis Godfrey St. John Kirkby, 26, Army officer, who pleaded "Guilty" at the last sessions to bigamy, was brought up for judgment. The Recorder passed on him a nominal sentence of one day's imprisonment. It was stated that there were previous convictions against the defendant, but that after them he had entered the employment of a firm where his conduct had given complete satisfaction. On the outbreak of the war he voluntarily enlisted, and was ultimately recommended for a commission.

Strikes in Japan.
The frequency of strikes in Japan of late has induced an enterprising Tokyo journalist to seek the views of Mr. Nagata, Director of the Police Bureau, with regard to the situation. Mr. Nagata says, in effect, that the strikes in that country may be regarded as another form of "luxurious tendencies" among the people. In his opinion, most of the strikes are not necessitated by any difficulty of livelihood among the workers; they simply want to get more pay because their employers are making enormous profits. If the employers and the employed show more common sense and less selfishness, many of the strikes in Japan may be avoided.

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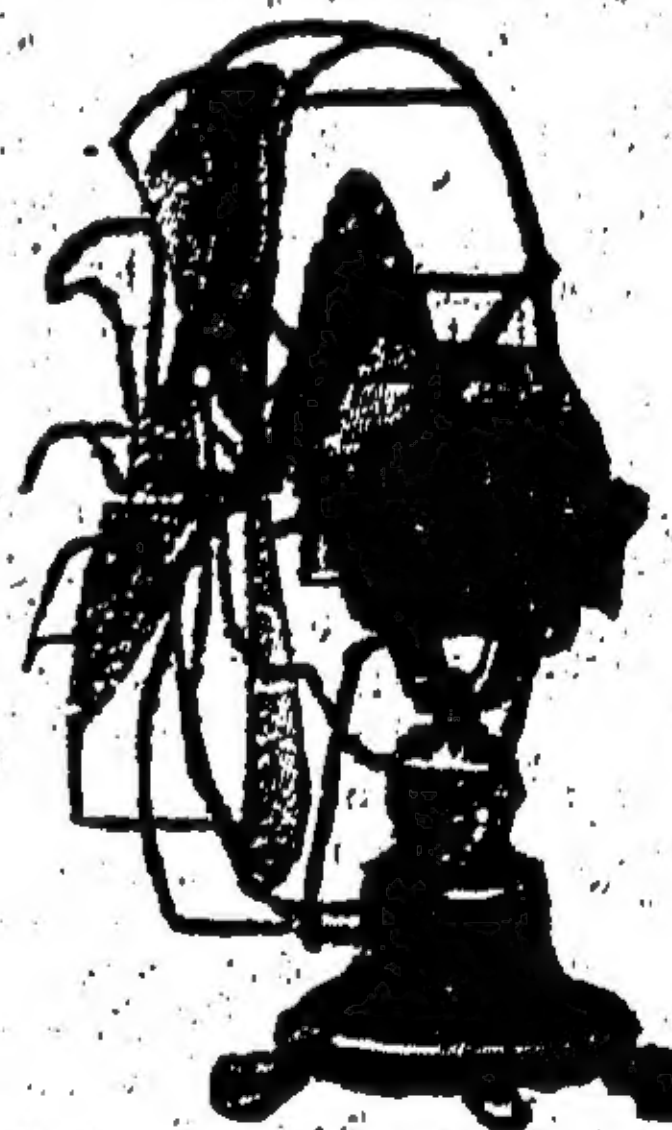
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

FALSE HOPES.

In view of the failure of so many of Germany's predictions to come to fruition, it is not without its amusing aspect that the German High Command should now fix early October as the latest and October 3 as the definite date for compelling the surrender of Britain in consequence of the submarine menace. From the very beginning of the war, the enemy has indulged in wild prophecy based on false ideas. We can all remember the boast that within six weeks of the opening of hostilities the German armies were to be in Paris, just as we can recall the frequently expressed conviction that England was to be terrified into submission by Zeppelins—to mention only two instances of enemy forecasts that have hardly worked out according to programme. Instead of the feared prospect of entering the French capital, the Germans are daily being driven further away from it, while even the enemy himself has at length been compelled to admit the failure of the Zeppelin, in which he had placed such a firm and deep-rooted trust.

But it is characteristic of the Germans that they should pin their faith to a variety of hopes, so that when one fails another can be trotted forth and heralded with the customary flourish of trumpets. We have become quite accustomed to these periodical outbursts, however, and that is why we can afford to regard with composure the latest U-boat boasts and threats. The Germans now know that they have come to the end of their tether—that their armies and airships have failed as offensive forces; and, flung upon their last weapon of hope, they now seek to strike terror into the hearts of the British people by blinding them into the belief that Britain is to her knees within a specified period. Incidentally, this latest declaration somewhat conflicts with the recent assertion in a German paper that no German with any intelligence ever contended that Britain could be starved into surrender. However, we can afford to permit the enemy to go on deluding himself, in the certain knowledge that October 3, or any other date ahead, will find the German hopes still unfulfilled and the Allied faith in victory more than ever justified. We do not, of course, seek to deny that submarine has made serious inroads on our shipping; the loss of an average of about twenty vessels a week is no light matter. But we have it on the authority of naval experts that we are more than holding our own, that time is on our side, and that ultimate success is assured. Not only are we now getting into full swing with the scheme for the construction of standardized ships, but we are meeting with marked success in the destruction of U-boats, while the near future should witness positive results from the attention which is being given, particularly by the United States and ourselves, to the problem of combating the menace by the adoption of new methods, both defensive and offensive. The best brains of British and American inventors are concentrated on this task, and we may expect almost any day to learn that fresh means have been discovered for bringing the German ambitions to nought.

Submarine may cause us inconvenience; it may even bring hardships to our people. But it can never win the war for the Germans. In that respect it will prove as futile as Germany's military and aerial strength. Apart from its limitations, and aside altogether from the steady manner in which we are making good our maritime losses, there is the other factor—the losses which we are inflicting on the enemy in our offensive operations against the U-boat. The little batch of Admiralty stories which came through on Saturday threw some light on the success of our naval and mercantile efforts in this regard. We are not told the extent of the enemy's losses in submarines, and we cannot help thinking that that is a mistaken policy, for surely it would not be giving away anything if, say, every three months or so, a statement were issued of the exact number of U-boats accounted for. Such information would have a distinctly cheering effect on the Allies, we are sure. But, figures or no figures, we know that we are doing well; and we may rest assured that the complete defeat of Germany's under-sea warfare is only a matter of time.

A Wise Appointment.

In view of future possibilities regarding the reform of the Empire's fiscal system, the appointment of Mr. W. A. S. Hawkins as Under Secretary for the Colonies is not without its significance. As is well-known, Mr. Hawkins is one of the leading spirits in the Tariff Reform movement—indeed, he has been described as one of its intellectual directors. He resigned his position as Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science to become Secretary of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Commission, and he has probably done more to educate the public on the antiquated character of our present fiscal system than any other living man. He has spent a life in the study of economics, and besides the position mentioned, he has been Tooke Professor of Science and Statistics at King's College, London, and Teacher of Modern Economic History in the University of London. He has been a prolific contributor to standard works on political economy, on which he is justly regarded as an authority. His Parliamentary career has not been a lengthy one—he first entered the House in 1912—but that is no drawback, for, though an ardent Tariff Reformer by conviction, he is less tied to party than is the seasoned M. P. The Colonial Office is the right place for a man of his stamp, and when it comes to dealing with the Empire's post-war commercial and industrial policy his advice should be of the greatest possible value.

War or Chivalry?

Among the telegrams in to-day's issue it will be noted—and noted, we are of opinion, with mixed feelings—that the award of the Distinguished Service Order has been granted to Commander Herbert de Burgh "for rescuing Germans." It appears that the recipient commanded a destroyer, in an action in which an enemy destroyer was sunk and that "he succeeded in saving seven of the crew while under heavy fire from the shore batteries and while three enemy aeroplanes were hovering overhead." It is no doubt a pretty piece of chivalry, but surely rational people have long since agreed upon the point that chivalry and war—especially war as it is now practised—are two things apart, having nothing whatever in common. That an officer should expose his own men to "heavy fire" for the purpose of rescuing the enemy is worse than absurd.

More Swedish Perfidy.

The State Department at Washington has again unearthed a piece of perfidy which, like the Buenos Aires affair revealed last week, goes far to prove that certain Swedish officials have at least very pro-German tendencies. This latest revelation is another instance of German underhand work and likewise points to the assistance which Sweden has been ready to give to the Hun, with whom apparently the Swedes have much in common. It is a case in which another Swedish Legation has been found to have been transmitting messages on behalf of the German Legation—this time at New Mexico. Like the Buenos Aires perfidy, this latest discovery is proved up to the hilt, and if any dubiety existed it would at once be removed by the proposal that the "secret beakwork" of a decoration should be conferred upon the Swedish official in question. In face of this further evidence of Sweden's breach of neutrality, the question necessarily arises as to what the Allied Governments intend to do. It is all very well to say that the perfidy reflects only the attitude of Sweden's official class and is in no way shared by the Swedish nation. Unless the Swedish people can show that they are capable of dealing with such a disgraceful state of affairs, as is revealed in the actions of certain of their officials with Germany, then they must bear the stigma attaching to such a dishonourable breach of neutrality. And if they are unable to deal with the situation, surely the Allied Governments should take steps to prevent the recurrence of such double-dealing actions.

DAY BY DAY.

THE SECRET OF ETERNAL YOUTH IS THE OPEN MIND AND THE OBEDIENT HEART.—Herbert Welch.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the seventh anniversary of the death of Dr. MacLagan, Archbishop of York.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 2.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Religious Meeting.
The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be conducted on Tuesday by Lieut. Sylvester Lee. The meeting is open to all women.

A Bad Scalding.
A Chinese child, aged 18 months, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from severe scalding, caused by the upsetting of a tub of boiling water.

Not Medicine.
Thinking he was taking medicine, a milkman in the employ of the Dairy Farm Company swallowed a quantity of sulphate of zinc. He is now in the Government Civil Hospital.

Military Outing.
The members of the Royal Engineers Sergeants Mess, wives, and families held a bathing picnic at Dumbell Island on Saturday. A start was made from A. S. O. Pier at 1.30 p.m. Ideal weather, smooth sea going and a fine sandy beach made a delightful change. The generosity of the donors of the Services Entertainment Fund was deeply appreciated and a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. C. L. Cooper, R.A., C.F., for arranging the outing.

Murder Sequel.
It was stated by Detective Inspector O'Sullivan, at the Police Court this morning, that the man who is supposed to have murdered a woman at 28, Bonham Road last week has not been found. The woman, who was charged with being an accessory to the murder, was again brought up and Inspector O'Sullivan stated that as the principal had not been found the Hon. C.S.P. asked for the charge to be withdrawn. Mr. E. Davidson, who appeared for the woman, had no remarks to offer and his Worship (Mr. J. E. Wood) discharged the woman.

Opium Smuggler Caught.
A Japanese, the chief steward of a Japanese steamer, alighted from a tramcar outside No. 2 Police Station, on Saturday, and a District Watchman, who had become suspicious of the man, arrested him and took him to the station. Here he was searched and found to have concealed in a wide waist band 34 tins of prepared opium, containing 22 taels. When he was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, the defendant said that he was asked by some Chinese to get the opium and brought it from Hong Kong. His Worship imposed a fine of \$1,500, or nine months' hard labour.

Bound Over.
Two Chinese appeared before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, one charging the other with stabbing him. The complainant had wounds in the arm and side and had been in hospital for several days. His story was that he heard a row proceeding on the floor below where he lived and he went down and interfered, because there was a man and a woman fighting. The man drew a knife and cut him. The defendant maintained that he was set upon by the complainant. His Worship thought that justice would be met by binding both the men over in the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour and to keep the peace.

EUROPEAN FOUND DEAD.

The police report that the body of Henry Reineke, aged 49, a sugar boiler of the Sugar Refinery, has been sent to the public mortuary. The deceased resided in the quarters in Great George Street, and his body was found in the side lane below his bedroom window.

THE GYMKHANA.

Capital Sport at Saturday's Meeting.

The glorious weather which prevailed on Saturday afternoon, together with the exceedingly attractive programme arranged by the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, was responsible for a large crowd attending the fourth Gymkhana Meeting of the season. Many prominent people were present, including His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G.), H. E. Major General Ventris and Miss Ventris and Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman, R.N. The capital selections of music rendered by the Middlesex Band, under the able conductorship of Bandmaster Laurie Owen, added greatly to the enjoyment of the event. A glance at the pari-mutuel and cash sweep figures will show that betting was well patronised. The best dividend the "pari" paid out was \$64, while \$1,014.30 was the highest cash sweep prize. Though the fields were rather on the small side, the racing was nevertheless keen, and there were many close finishes. Many backers of Anticipation, who was a hot favourite for the first race, were very much disappointed at the show he made. There was a good deal of surprise when he fell behind Yid, who had run in partnership with him for the almost whole distance. It was thought he was capable of something better. In the Gymkhana Stakes, Australian Chief and Windsor Dahlia were the principal out of three running and the Dahlia just got home first. The points for the cup now are—Windsor Dahlia and Australian Chief, each 24; and Swick's Yid, 15lb (Mr. Sedgwick).

Five Farling Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies in the Colony on 1st August, that have not won a race at Official Meetings, Off Days, or Gymkhana since January 1st, 1917.
Messrs. Beith, Rose and Swick's Yid, 15lb (Mr. Sedgwick)
Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 15lb (Mr. Knoll)
Mr. Adams' Titmouse, 15lb (Mr. Adams)
Messrs. G. and G's First Violin, 15lb (Mr. F. Sutton)
Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 15lb (Mr. Barton)

Time:—1 min. 21 secs.
Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 48, 1st \$450.10
" 84, 2nd 128.60
" 125, 3rd 64.30
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner:—
\$25.80. Places:—1st, \$9; 2nd, \$5.90.

Gymkhana Stakes: Distance—One mile.
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 15lb (Mr. Gegg)
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Australian Chief, 15lb (Mr. Knoll)
Messrs. Beith, Rose and Swick's Town Mouse, 15lb (Mr. Sedgwick)
Time:—2 min. 24 secs.
Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 24, 1st \$695.80
" 218, 2nd 198.80
" 27, 3rd 99.40
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner \$9.10.
Places:—\$8.50.

Class Handicap: "A" Class: Three Quarter Mile.
Dr. Forsyth's Box, 15lb (Mr. Barton)
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt, 15lb (Mr. Knoll)
Mr. Nemo's Hush Hush, 15lb (Mr. Gegg)
Messrs. Beith, Rose and Swick's King Dick, 15lb (Mr. Sedgwick)
Time:—1 min. 38 2/3 secs.

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 167, 1st \$817.60
" 180, 2nd 233.60
" 172, 3rd 116.80
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$11.30.
Places:—1st, \$7.30; 2nd, \$12.60.

Ladies' Nomination.—Bending Race in Heats.
Competitor. Nominatrix.
Mr. F. Sutton. Mrs. F. Sutton. 1
Mr. F. A. Gage. Miss Cooper. 2
Mr. Roderick Barton. Miss Lammer. 3
Mr. G. Morton Smith. Miss Ritchie. 4
Mr. J. E. Congdon. Miss Robertson. 5
Mr. Lancelotti. Miss Balcon. 6

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 199, 1st \$791.00
" 200, 2nd \$226.00
" 165, 3rd \$113.00
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$25.30.
Places:—1st, \$7.80; 2nd, \$12.40; 3rd, \$9.70.

Class Handicap: "B" Class: Three Quarter Mile Race.
Sir Paul's Windsor Dahlia, 15lb (Mr. Gegg)
Mr. Adams' Titmouse, 15lb (Mr. Adams)
Dr. Forsyth's Bachanans, 15lb (Mr. Sedgwick)
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Whipper-in, 15lb (Mr. Knoll)
Messrs. G. & G's First Violin, 15lb (Mr. Sutton)
Mr. Roderick Barton's Billikin, 15lb (Mr. Barton)

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 109, 1st \$802.90
" 51, 2nd 229.40
" 5, 3rd 114.70
Time:—1 min. 23 secs.
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$56.70. Places:—1st, \$18; 2nd, \$11; 3rd, \$11.60.

Distance Handicap: About Half a Mile.
Mr. Horsford's Ring Boy, 45 yards (Mr. Gegg)
Mr. G. Morton Smith's Green Elevator, 30 yards (Mr. Sutton)
Mr. Lancelotti's Sabre, 80 yards (Mr. Lancelotti)
Mr. H. B. L. Dowbiggin's Ben Bolt, 80 yards (Mr. Knoll)
Messrs. Beith, Rose and Swick's Social Schemer, 20 yards (Mr. Adams)
Messrs. Thomas and Sedgwick's Tom Cobleigh, 35 yards (Mr. Sedgwick)
Mr. F. Sutton's Tompe, 40 yards (Mr. Barton)
Mr. J. A. Ridgway's Sonnybears, 70 yards (Mr. Ridgway)

Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 121, 1st \$773.50
" 162, 2nd 221.00
" 198, 3rd 110.50
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner \$32.10.
Places:—1st, \$9.20; 2nd, \$8.60; 3rd, \$8.4.

One-and-a-Quarter Mile Handicap.
Mr. Murray Rain's Ploughed Field, 15lb (Mr. Knoll)
Dr. Forsyth's Box, 15lb (Mr. Barton)
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's Pingwa Chief, 15lb (Mr. Sutton)
Messrs. Beith, Rose and Swick's King Dick, 15lb (Mr. Adams)
Mr. Polka's Anticipation, 15lb (Mr. Sedgwick)

Time:—2 min. 50 1/5 sec.
Cash Sweep:—
Ticket No. 300, 1st \$1,014.30
" 82, 2nd \$289.80
" 15, 3rd \$144.90
Pari-Mutuel:—Winner: \$11.40. Places:—1st, \$8.70; 2nd, \$8.

A Chase on the Racecourse.
Witnesses told Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that a Chinese was walking in Wong Nai Chung Road, yesterday when he saw some clothing hanging on a bamboo pole. These he promptly annexed, but was seen and chased. Having run the length of the road, he jumped over the rails of the Racecourse, and tried to escape. A Chinese constable proved more fleet of foot and the thief was arrested. This morning the man protested his innocence, and was remanded for further evidence.

Alleged Theft on Tyndareus.
A coal coolie, who was employed with others on board the s.s. Tyndareus, now celebrated as being the ship on which the Middlesex Regiment displayed such coolness and bravery whilst in danger, was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing a quantity of bolts from the ship. Evidence was given by Charles Hunter, the second officer. Defendant maintained that he found the bolts among the coal, and he thought they were thrown away. The case was adjourned to enable the man to call other coolies.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

You could not keep up with the multifarious activities of the late Sir George Birdwood (says a correspondent to a Home paper) and anyone who knew him would have found it hard to pick out his chief title to distinction. He was a tiny old man, in appearance something between a Brahmin and a medieval scholar; and, like a famous wit of the Holland House circle a hundred years ago, he delighted in saying the sharpest things in the smallest of voices. He was a scholar whose erudition was apt to carry him into the wildest fantasies; some of his contributions to the Indian magazine, in philosophy and mythology especially, made the average educated reader gasp. But there can have been few men of his time whose talk was so extraordinary a mélange of recondite learning, personal reminiscence, and challenging speculation.

Like all recondite Birdwood was ready to repeat his stories endlessly and in the exactest detail. No one who had heard it could forget the gusto with which he told how, by the most elaborate spoof, he imposed the pinaculum upon the Tory party. It turned out to be the most gorgeous and triumphant hour of the century, and Birdwood made no secret of his own impish glee in its accomplishment. The obituary notices express regret that his energies were expended in literary journalism and incessant letters to the press, but if Birdwood professed few books it was not because he lacked the power of continuous labour. He would tell an almost incredible tale of concentrated night-and-day toil over his big volumes on Indian arts and civilisation. He was anything but a typical Anglo-Indian, but every body recognised that only Anglo-Indians could have produced him.

One of the still-unresolved mysteries concerning Spain is the precise extent of its population. The returns of the latest census, taken in 1913, and including the Balearic Isles, the Canaries, and Ceuta, place it at 20,355,933. Competent authorities, however, say that this figure is at least 3,000,000 short of the true one; whilst one writer estimates the population of the Spanish mainland alone at 28,000,000. Most municipalities in Spain make false returns of their population, so as to abate the amount of their contributions to the national Exchequer; and tradesmen, whose licence fees are graduated according to the population of the town in which they carry on business, have every interest in ensuring that the official figures be cooked, and this is done with the aid of bribes distributed among the census enumerators.

So far as can be recalled at the moment the war has not been prolific of epigrams, though it has produced a vast amount of ephemeral literature from the early days up to the present. How the public appetite for this has been stimulated is one of the mysteries best known to publishers. Sir Frederick Pollock, quoted by Mr. Pollen in *Land and Water*, must be given credit for what is probably the tersest and clearest summary of the situation. "The Germans will go down to history as people who foresaw everything except what actually happened, and calculated everything except their own selves." This may well challenge competition.

Is the *Times* also among those that know not the difference between those confusing verbs "lie" and "lay." In an extraordinarily graphic and interesting account of the destruction of the Zeppelin occurs the phrase "which lays practically in a heap" and one is tempted, (says the *Globe*) to ask what the eggs were like. "Lay" is either the present tense of the active verb meaning to deposit eggs or the past tense of the passive verb "to lie" and "lays" is never properly a variant for "lies." Yet nine shore-going people out of ten, and all sailors without exception, use the word in this inadmissible way.

CENSORSHIP CASE.

Chinese Editor and Printer
Fined.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in the case in which the editor of the Chinese newspaper the *Chung Ngai Sam Po* was charged with publishing articles which were considered to infringe the Censorship Regulations, 1917. When the case was first heard, the articles complained of were published in the *Telegraph*. The printer of the paper was also charged with printing the said articles.

Mr. Longinotto, Assistant Crown Solicitor, represented the Crown, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Leo D'Almeida.

In giving his judgment, Mr. Wood first reviewed the articles and evidence given and said that he thought the articles were likely to affect the peaceful relations between His Majesty's subjects and the Republic of China but he could not accept the argument that they would cause dissension among His Majesty's subjects. He therefore proposed to record a conviction on only that part of the summons relating to the reports being likely to prejudice His Majesty's relations with a foreign power. He was satisfied that these articles were out from the *Chung Ngai Sam Po* by the editorial resources in the course of the day's work and that the first part was published before the editor had seen the second part. In no stage of the proceedings had the editor expressed regret at the publication, neither had he dissociated himself from the views expressed by the contributor. At any time the publication of these articles would be a gross abuse of the liberty of the press, but at the present time it might have created a grave situation. He proposed to convict both defendants, and impose a fine of \$100 on the editor, and on the second defendant, the printer, who had only committed a technical offence, he would impose a fine of \$1.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

A Change of Attitude?

Rome, August 4.—It is stated in Vatican circles that the Pope's impartial attitude toward official Germany is undergoing a change. The Pope is reported to regret greatly the action of Germany in connection with the deported Belgians. The new attitude appears to have been adopted after the fall of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, who, just before his resignation, wrote what now is apparent was a farewell letter to the Pope, thanking him for his forbearance and favors also calling attention to the fact that the Chancellor had always tried his best to grant the Pope's demands regarding prisoners.

Although an absolute break with many is not expected at this time it is certain that the Belgian deportations are daily making more difficult the maintenance of relations. The Pope's personal position is also uncomfortable owing to the fight made by Anglo-French and Belgian Catholics, who long have claimed that the Pope was surrounded by Central Empire influences.

Commenting on the situation, *Italia* points out that the relations of the Vatican with the Austrian Catholics are excellent; that, whereas the German bishops have been subservient to the Government, the Austrian bishops have remained independent, and have even protested against German atrocities. The latter also re-emphasized the fact that official Germany spent large sums to Protestantize Austrian Catholics, working partly through Express August.

A WELL-KNOWN PARSEE.

After a connection with Hongkong extending over thirty-four years, Mr. S. D. Setna, sole proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., Indian yarn, opium and Indian and Chinese Products, is now leaving for Bombay for a short holiday with Mrs. Setna and his son, Corporal B. S. Setna (Right Section Machine Gun Co.) Mr. S. D. Setna came to Hongkong in 1883 and joined the firm of Messrs. Cawajee Pallenjee and Co. first as assistant and then as manager. The latter post he occupied until 1905. After the death of his father he resigned from the firm named opened the firm of Phiroosha B. Petit and Co. as manager, which he ably conducted. In 1909 the firm voluntarily closed its business and as Mr. S. D. Setna was well versed in all branches of China trade, he thought it advisable to open a firm of his own, under his own name, and has succeeded in establishing a business with India and other parts of the world. During his absence from the Colony he has appointed Mr. P. N. Cooper (sole proprietor of Messrs. Cooper & Co.) to act as manager for him.

Socially Mr. S. D. Setna has many friends in the Colony. Along with the Hon. H. E. Pollock, he is one of the original members of the Hongkong Chess Club, and he has played in club matches. The Institution of the Parsee community always found in him a liberal and sympathetic supporter, and he was equally known in these respects in other spheres. When the Zoroastrian Club was on the verge of closing he came forward and was able to put it on a sound footing. He was unanimously elected President and on his departure a grand dinner was given to him by members of the Zoroastrian Club. He is the first Parsee who has had the honour of being elevated, by special telegram from England, to the sublime degree of "Primo" of the R. A. O. B. this was in 1904, when his friends and admirers waited on him and presented him with an address on silk and a gold watch, with suitable inscription. He is the only and the first Parsee nominated to the Committee of the Constitutional Reform Association of Hongkong.

CONSTANT HEADACHES.
People with thin blood are much more subject to headaches than full-blooded persons, and the form of anemia that afflicts growing girls is almost always accompanied by headache, together with digestive disturbances.

Whenever you have constant or recurring headaches and pallor of the face, they show that the blood is thin, and your efforts should be directed towards building up your blood. A treatment with Dr. Williams' pink pills will do this effectively, and the rich, red blood made by them will remove the headache.

More disturbances to health are caused by thin blood than you have any idea of. When your blood is impoverished, the nerves suffer from lack of nourishment and you may have insomnia, neuritis, neuralgia, or sciatica. Muscles subject to strain are under-nourished and you may have muscular rheumatism or lumbago. If your blood is thin and you begin to show symptoms of these disorders, try building up the blood with Dr. Williams' pink pills, and see if the symptoms do not disappear as the blood is restored to normal.

You can readily obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills from any dealer, or direct one bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

HOT WEATHER HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, etc.

PINKETTES

the dainty little laxative, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the box, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

CHINA'S TRADE.

Interesting Customs Returns.

The effect of the war on the value of British goods imported into China is plainly revealed by the return of imports into China during the year 1916, which has just been issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs. This mass of statistics, which runs into over 500 quarto pages, is well worth a perusal by business men who are anxious to keep apprised of the state of the commercial barometer.

The value of the foreign import trade of China last year was (net) 116,406,995 Haikwan taels, which, though an improvement on the previous year's figures of 45,475,719, showed a great reduction on the year 1914, when the value was 569,241,382 taels and a still further reduction on the year immediately before the war when the record figure of 570,162,537 taels was returned. From what everyone knows the figure for 1917 will show a considerable further reduction.

What is perhaps most interesting to a British port like Hongkong is the effect of the war on its own trade. Up to 1914 Hongkong was the largest importer of goods into China, the value of the goods imported that year being 167,993,852 Haikwan taels. Last year it fell to 153,347,624 Hk. Taels and had to give pride of place to Japan, which imported goods worth 160,490,720 Hk. taels. Of course if one comes to add up the whole of the goods imported into China by the various parts of the British Empire, including Hongkong, Singapore, British India, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, every other country is dwarfed by the huge total of 253,392,537 Hk. taels, or more than half the imports of China. The rise of Japan as an exporting country is also demonstrated by the fact that in 1914 she gave 127,119,992 taels worth of goods to China, but last year this was increased to 160,490,720. The United States recorded an increase of goods imported into China, whilst Germany and Austria almost disappeared entirely, after both had been high in the 1914 list.

Under the analysis of the various goods imported is shown the statistics for opium and the tremendous drop in the quantity of the drug sent into the country is demonstrated. In 1914 Hongkong, Macao, British India, Singapore, and the Straits, imported Malwa, Patna and Benares opium to the extent of 8,080 piculs, of the value of 42,038,166 Hk. taels, while in 1916 the amount imported was only 1,110 piculs of the value of 8,871,386 Hk. taels.

GENERAL PERSHING.

No Political Aspirations.

Chicago, July 28.—General Pershing is in France, merely to do his best to beat the Germans. He has no political ambitions and all linking of his name with political preferment is extremely distasteful to him and members of his family.

What he wants from the people of the United States is only co-operation in furnishing needed men and munitions, not hero-worship, or thought of present or future personal reward.

This, in effect, is a summary of a letter just received from the commander of the American forces in France, by his brother, Mr. James F. Pershing, of 5527 Cornell Avenue, in which the General requests that the press of America avoid speculation on his political future and refrain from personal adulation of him, his son or his relatives.

"My brother," said Mr. Pershing to-day, "is not, and never will be, a candidate for President, or anything else. He is a soldier, pure and simple. I don't believe he ever voted in his life—most active Army men never have an opportunity to. I couldn't tell you whether he is a Republican or a Democrat."

"The General asks that I do what I can to stop the papers

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and

the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK
is
SAFE MILK.

from talking about his ambitions. In fact, he has none; the job in hand is his life work.

"The way the American papers have been 'playing up' the ovations which have been tendered him in France, he writes, is distasteful to him. They were not ovations to General Pershing, he says, but to the man who happened to present the United States Army in France.

"The French, he says, wished to show their enthusiasm for the United States Army and to the nation which has entered the war in their behalf and gave a royal welcome to him, not as a personal tribute, but as the only available symbol of American's participation in the war.

"All of the publicity regarding him is unauthorised. Also there have been many things printed about his family which are equally so."

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.G. 4442 R.
NOTICE.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS.
IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that, owing to alterations to the supply mains to Kowloon Peninsula, water in the distributing mains will be cut off between the hours of 8 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, and 6 A.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority,
Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1917.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A FLAT at No. 3, Jordan Road, Kowloon. Immediate entry. Apply to Kayamally & Co., 45, D'Aguiar St., Hongkong.

HONGKONG POLICE
RESERVE

Promenade Concert Season, 1917.
The 1st Concert will be held in the Botanical Gardens.

ON
SATURDAY, September 22nd
at 9 P.M.

Vocalists:
Mrs. C. W. Bewick, Miss Camille Castro.

Mr. C. H. P. Hay, Mr. A. H. Lay.

Police Reserve Orchestra.
Band of the 74th Punjab (By kind permission.)

Admission (at Main Entrance only).
30 cents, and \$1.00 (including right to reserved but unnumbered chair).

Naval and Military Forces in Uniform 10 cents.
Children charged Adult prices.
Gate open at 8.30 P.M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One 344 H. P. two stroke "Baltley" English MOTOR CYCLE. Been out only for about 300 miles and in perfect running order. Apply to The Far East Motor Car Co., 24, Des Voeux Road, Central.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer
"HYSON."

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 17th September.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th September, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1917.

NEARLY FINISHED.
DOLLAR DIRECTORY

On Sale in Few Days.



SAKURA BEER



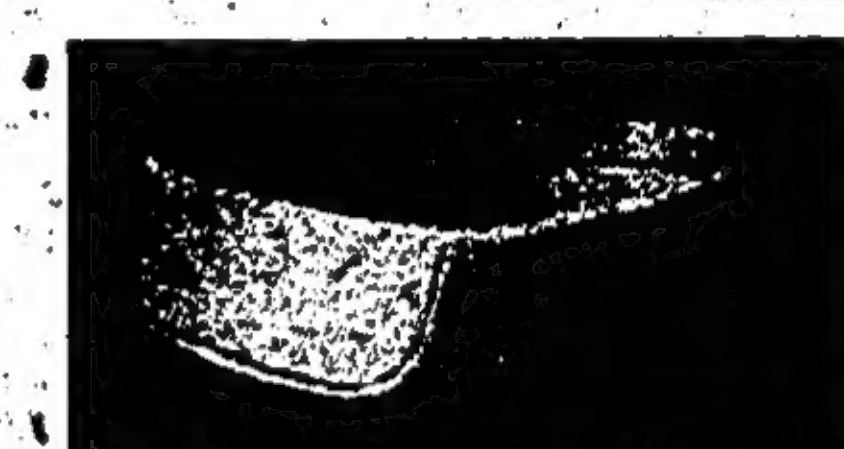
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SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

B.V.D. COAT, CUT UNDERVESTS,
KNEE LENGTH DRAWERS,
UNION SUITS, PYJAMAS.

Nature has created two unfailing agents of coolness to offset summer heat,—wind and wave. The ingenuity of man has evolved the third—B.V.D. Put it on, and you're more comfortable and competent for anything on the day's state from work to play.

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E. CO., LTD.

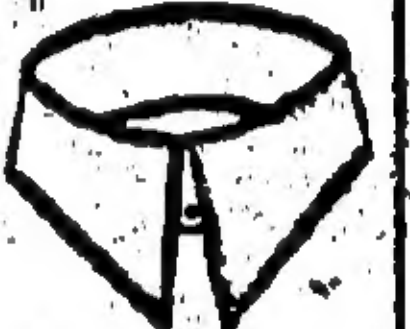
Men's Wear Specialists,
16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

Stocked in all
the leading Shapes
and in
quarter sizes.

POWELL'S COLLARS

MAINTAIN THEM

HIGH-STANDARD



Owing to the continued rise in the exchange we are now selling at
PER \$3.75 DOZ.

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LATEST MODELS

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PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.

BASED on Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

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16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

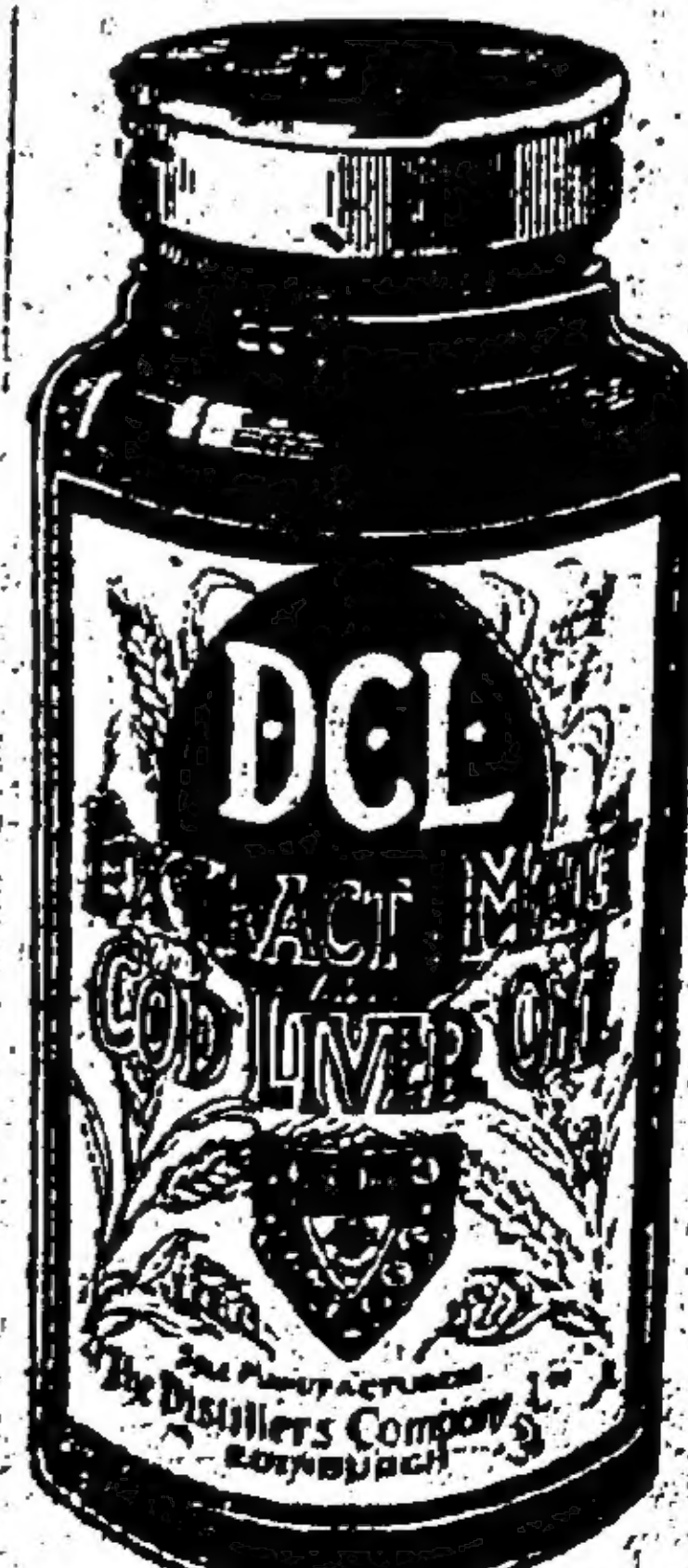
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Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

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6, Queen's Road, Central,
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SHIPPING

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

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LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry - Gymnasium - Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Rates, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG - MANILA - SHANGHAI - NAGASAKI - MOJI - KOBÉ - YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
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FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

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Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo T. 12,500	
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada T. 12,500	
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 10th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Fushimi Maru Capt. Iizawa T. 21,000	TUES. 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser T. 16,000	TUES. 25th Sept. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Kaga Maru Capt. Komatsubara T. 12,500	SATUR. 10th Oct. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN. 23rd Sept. at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Rangoon Maru Capt. Goto T. 8,000	SAURDAY, 12nd Sept.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
PERSIA MARU	2,000	
KOREA MARU	15,000	
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	
TERVO MARU	22,000	
NIPPON MARU	11,000	
SHINYO MARU	22,000	

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" quit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons
ANYO MARU	15,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full particulars as to rates, sailings, etc. apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Arakan
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

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WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER
SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, 105, House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
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Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
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Please Apply to

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SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	18th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	20th Sept. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Kueichow	22nd Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	23rd Sept. at 4 light

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong September 17, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijbodas		17th Sept.	18th Sept.	Kobe, Yama
Tijmanock		28th Sept.	27th Oct.	Shanghai

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... J. A. E. Hodgins ... TUES. 18th Sept. at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 25th Sept. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Laprak & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENSIN via Wei	Chipshing	Tues., 18th Sept. at 4 light.
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Tues., 18th Sept. at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 4 light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at noon.
MANILA	Tuensang	Sat., 22nd Sept. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 29th Sept. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Southern Ports via Shanghai. Through Billandings are issued to all Northern and Southern Ports.

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TIENSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

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SHIPPING-NEWS.

Shimonoseki Strait.
Notice is given that the character, candle power and visibility of the light of Omoijiwa Beacon Light, on N. of Aino shima, W. entrance to Shimonoseki Strait, have been changed (see Notification No. 597 of Department of Communications July 1917) on the 5th of August, 1917.

British Interests in U.S.A.

The wide and important ramifications of Mr. Andrew Weir in the U.S.A. are so well known in shipping circles that no great surprise will be felt in the announcement that in order to deal with those interests a new company has been registered under the title of the Bank Line Transportation and Trading Co., with a capital of 50,000 dollars. Captain W. R. Kennedy, for so long associated with the Weir interest on the other side, will be the general manager, with Mr. S. C. Symon, William Muir, W. R. Brenner, and David Lees as directors. The main object of the formation of the company is to co-ordinate and definitely secure what may be termed the domestic interests in America; and also to place these interests upon a footing which will the more readily enable their extension and post-war development to be undertaken.

Inland Sea.

Not ce is given that the newly established Ryujima Light-house, on Ryujima, E. entrance to Kurushima Strait, Inland Sea, will be shown as follows at the beginning of September, 1917—Ryujima Light-house—Position—Lat. 34° 6' 8" N. Long. 133° 1' 22" E. (According to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 132.) Description.—Lower part concrete, upper part iron lattice work, painted black. Height of light—22.5 m above the base, 4' shaku above the water. Character of light—Acetylene gas occulting white, duration of light 2 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds. Illuminated arc.—The whole horizon. Power—150 candles. Visible distance—11 nautical miles in clear night. The light being unwatched, should the light go out by accident there may be some delay in relighting it. Further notice will be given after the above light has been effected.

Confucius Channel—Alteration in Buoyage.

Notice is given that in consequence of the shoal that has been located at the north-western entrance to the Confucius Channel, Yangtze River, the following alterations in buoyage have been made:—The Centaur Lower Buoy has been moved and is now moored in 4' feet of water on the southern side of the channel, its characteristics remaining unchanged. From the Buoy, Masin Point Beacon bears N. 51° E. distant 5.84 miles. The Centaur Upper Buoy has been moved and its navigating colour changed from red to black. It is now moored in about 23 feet of water, on the southern side of the channel and the northern edge of the shoal, and from the Buoy Masin Point Beacon bears N. 81° E. distant 6.5 miles. All bearings given are magnetic, and depths are those of low water of spring tides. Caution.—As rapid changes are apparently taking place in this section of the river, it should be navigated with caution. Pay of Marine Engineers.

At a largely attended meeting of the Marine Engineers' Association, held in Liverpool, Mr. D. Braham, the general secretary from London, attended and touched upon questions of vital importance to engineer officers. He made special mention of the important part which members of the engineering profession are taking in the assistance to the country during the present crisis, both ashore and afloat, notwithstanding the fact that those serving in the armed merchant cruisers, mine-sweepers, and patrol steamers are not receiving due recognition by the Admiralty. Several important matters concerning the management of the association's affairs were submitted for the consideration of the meeting. The question of remuneration was also dealt with, and several members took part in an animated discussion on the treatment received by the engine-room staff at the hands of the shipowners. Certain measures were agreed upon as to the procedure to be adopted in trying to obtain higher wages and improved conditions. That there is much room for improvement in the remuneration of the engineer officer is the unanimous opinion of all members. This opinion is evidently shared by the management of two of the principal lines, companies in Liverpool, who have recently given substantial increases of pay to their engineers.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Improve Position.

London, Sept. 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We improved our position eastward of Westhoek. An enemy attack failed on the ground gained north-eastward of St. Julien. Hostile artillery in active northward of Langemarck.

French Drive Out Enemy.

London, Sept. 15.
A French communique states: We drove the enemy out of the greater portion of trench elements north of Caubert wood which he penetrated yesterday.

Some German Claims.

London, Sept. 15.
A German official message states: Our counter-attacks frustrated an English attempt at St. Julien. We ejected the French who penetrated our positions on the Somme-Sonain road. We stormed a height eastward of Ohanne wood and captured 300 prisoners.

Portuguese Repulse Raiders.

London, Sept. 15.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The London Regiment carried out a successful operation northward of Inverness Copse and captured an enemy strong point, making prisoners of 36 at little cost. The Durham's successfully raided westward of Cherley and captured 22. Our casualties were slight. The Portuguese repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Neve Chapelle. The enemy left a number of dead and wounded. We repulsed, without loss, raiders to the southward of Armentieres. Despite cloudy weather and wind favouring the enemy, our airmen dropped eleven heavy bombs on the rail station northward of Charleroi, and bombs on rail stations, billets and encampments nearer the lines. We brought down three and drove down six enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.

Successful French Raids.

London, Sept. 16.
A French communique reports violent artillerying at Jaffaux Mill and on the right of the Meuse. The French successfully raided German trenches at Mont Haut, destroying observation posts and dugouts. Four German aeroplanes were destroyed in aerial combats.

USE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

U. S. Confident of Getting all Troops to France.

Washington, July 28.—Complete confidence in the ability of the United States to transport to France as many American troops as may be necessary despite the U-boat menace, characterised today the attitude of officials in closest touch with the transportation situation. The announcement yesterday that the Navy Department had taken over sixteen of the German merchant ships seized at the outbreak of the war, including the huge liner Vaterland, to refit them as transports, explained the feeling to some extent. A tremendous additional tonnage for this purpose will be available when these ships are repaired and commissioned.

It is department policy to reveal nothing of troop movement plans and this has been followed in regard to estimates of the transport capacity of ships available for that work. The identity of the vessels used in taking the original expedition has never been disclosed.

American ingenuity has scored another triumph, it is understood, in getting the vessels in shape for their new service. Many were seriously damaged by their German crews before the declaration of war. The engines apparently were ruined. It appeared probable at first glance that they would have to be replaced entirely in some cases.

This has not been the fact, however. Extraordinary results with up-to-date methods of welding have been brought into play by Navy Yard forces. Cylinder heads that had been bored and then split in half have been restored to original strength in this way and refitted to the engines. Only in rare cases has it been necessary to make new parts, which means a long process of pattern making, casting, machining and fitting. The German crews did their work of destruction exceedingly well, for the most part, but American engineers have solved the problems presented and most of the vessels will be in service in far less time than was originally estimated necessary for repairs.

Open Air Concert.

An open air concert is to be held in the grounds of the Helena May Institute at 9.15 p.m. on the 26th instant. Tickets of admission are fifty cents each, and refreshments will be provided free of charge.

The Papaya.

A Bulletin has been issued by the Department of Agriculture, Canton Christian College, pointing out the advantages of cultivating the papaya in South China. It has been written by Mr. George W. Groff and contains several illustrations of the fruit as grown under the auspices of the College.

"UNFIT" SCANDAL.

Recommendations of Select Committee.

A special report from the Select Committee on the Military Service (Review of Exceptions) Act, 1917, is now issued. Beyond their resolution that the whole organisation of recruiting medical boards and of the medical examinations and re-examinations shall be placed under civilian control, the Committee recommend for immediate adoption:—

1. That all men waiting to be called up for military service or holding a certificate of temporary or conditional exemption may appeal to an appeal tribunal, and such tribunal, if it thinks fit, may order an examination of such men by a medical or special medical board.

2. That all attested men should have the same rights of appeal as unattested men.

3. That all men who have been called up since April 6, 1917, and are still in the United Kingdom, should have the right to appear before, and be examined by, an invaliding medical board.

While debarred by their terms of reference from themselves making a formal recommendation on the lines of Lord Derby's proposal "to take the whole of the recruiting from A to Z out of the hands of the War Office," they desire to express their general approval.

The "secret instructions," extracts from which have already been published in reports of the Committee's proceedings, are given in full.

The following examples are given of what the Committee regard as open to grave objection in the work of recruiting:

The policy of having as far as possible a military medical officer as president of each board, and of giving to the president an overriding power over his colleagues, was calculated to, and did in fact, work unsatisfactorily.

The policy of classifying men, not as they are at the time of examination, but as they probably will be after four months' training was described by a medical witness as foolishness, and was moreover shown to work out badly in practice by the War Office letter of February 12, 1917, in which it was stated that "it has been represented that a large number of men who have been classified B2 by recruiting medical boards have been found quite unfit for service in that category on arrival at the units to which they have been posted."

The guiding rule laid down by Brigadier-General Geddes that "there is no man who is able to make his living in ordinary civil life who cannot be employed in the Army somewhere" was followed with much too blind an obedience, as indeed it was bound to be followed under a military regime.

POLICE RESERVIST CHARGED.

Portuguese Nationality as a Defence.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, L. A. P. Leite, a Portuguese member of the Police Reserve Force, and an assistant in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. (importers department), was charged with unlawfully refusing to perform patrol duty on September 7, and also with refusing to perform extra punishment duty.

Mr. Eldon Potter, as Discipline Officer of the Police Reserve, prosecuted, and defendant was represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

Mr. Lo mentioned that his client would like an interpreter, as he was not too well acquainted with English.

Mr. Potter said that he and Mr. Lo had agreed that the prosecution need not prove the defendant's non-attendance on both the counts, and also that the defendant was duly warned. His Worship: Will you admit that he is a constable in the Police Reserve Mr. Lo?

Mr. Lo: I do not admit anything at this stage.

Mr. Potter said that defendant was warned to attend patrol duty on August 31, and on September 7. He did not attend either. That was the case so far as his (Mr. Potter's) view was concerned. The Police Reserve authorities regarded this as a serious case, because it was deliberate. It was not a case of stress. The constable knew well that he was due for duty. The reason for not attending duty was to be found in certain letters, one of which was written by defendant and another on his behalf by Messrs. Lo and Lo. On August 28, he wrote the following letter to Inspector Silva Netto:—

"With reference to your telephonic message of this date regarding award of extra patrol as punishment for being absent from patrol duties on divers dates, I beg to refer you to my letters to the D.S.P. of May 30, June 21, and acting D.S.P. of July 12, and to Inspector Alves of August 21."

From that, his Worship would see that he had been warned and, knowing well, that he had refused duty. The second letter was written in his behalf by Messrs. Lo and Lo and was as follows:—

"We have been consulted by Mr. L. A. P. Leite with reference to his position as a member of the H. K. P. R. and in particular with reference to the notice served upon him to report himself at the charge room, Yau-mai Police Station, at 5.50 p.m. to-day for patrol duty, which it was stated, was awarded for a punishment for being absent from patrol duty on the 9th inst. We have had a conference with the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C. this morning at which Mr. Leite placed the facts fully before counsel, including the protest issued in September, 1915, stating that all members of the H. K. P. R. are British subjects and against the impending legislation which seeks to subject him to greater liabilities. Counsel intimated to him that he would have to take some little time to consider the matter and advised him that in the meantime he should obey the notice served upon him, but expressly stating that he would do so without prejudice to his position. Accordingly we are instructed to inform you that Mr. Leite's compliance with the notice (should he feel disposed to do so, must not be deemed to be a waiver of his legal rights. His Worship would see that there was outlined in that letter a suggestion that defendant was a Portuguese subject and that no force could be brought to bear on him. That was the defence, and it was not even an extension. Defendant had chosen to become a constable voluntarily, and he had signed the necessary form. He was in fact not allowed to leave the force without the permission of His Excellency the Governor."

Inspector Silva Netto identified the papers which defendant signed when he joined the force. He was still a member of the force as far as witness knew.

SIR OLIVER LODGE.

Why he Became a Spiritualist.

Sir Oliver Lodge contributes an autobiographical sketch to the Strand Magazine, in which he tells "how I became convinced of the survival of the dead." He says:—

"As is now well-known, I have definitely ranged myself with those who, on a basis of fact and experience, have asserted themselves of the continuity of existence and have pronounced in favour not only of survival of a vague and indeterminate kind, but of the definite thesis that personality and memory persist after the dissolution of bodily partnership that we call death."

The basis of this conclusion is in theoretical or philosophic argument, but is this: that after trying many other hypotheses I have been reduced by evidence to admit the simple fact that it is possible, in certain circumstances, to hold converse with, or to receive messages from, those who recently lived on this planet, in spite of the fact that they have lost their customary means of communication. I have related recent instances of this kind of conversation in a book called "Raymond, or Life and Death"; so it has been thought of interest if I inform my friendly readers of the stages through which I reached the above conclusion.

"I want also to say that although it is not by religious faith that I have been led to my present position, yet everything that I have learned tends to increase my love and reverence for the personality of the central figure in the Gospels."

"But I started to describe the stages through which I had passed in arriving at my present positions."

St. Paul's Cathedral as a Refuge.

The crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, will hereafter be used as a shelter against aircraft attacks. It can accommodate 20,000 persons.

The Colony's Health.

During last week there were four cases of enteric fever notified (one fatal) and two occurrences of diphtheria (one fatal). All the sufferers were Chinese and one of the enteric cases was imported.

Mr. Lo said that he was going to rely on four grounds. The first was that defendant had resigned and was in law entitled to do so. The second was that under the law a reasonable excuse could be given for not obeying an order. The third was that his friend had produced no evidence. The fourth was that defendant could only be punished under the Peace Preservation Ordinance.

Defendant said that before he joined the Police Reserve, he offered his services to the Captain Superintendent of Police to assist in any capacity. His offer was not accepted, owing to his being a Portuguese citizen. He joined the Special Police Reserve when Mr. Leo D'Almeida had the matter in hand. Mr. D'Almeida requested him to join, and told him that it did matter if he was a Portuguese citizen. His duties would consist of patrol duties. He joined on the assurance that he would not lose his nationality. On October 2, he wrote a letter to Mr. F. C. Jenkins which was signed by six or seven others besides himself. He admitted writing certain letters. His attitude was when he joined he thought he would only have certain duties to perform. He did all the duties assigned to him without complaint, until new laws were passed. He considered he had been badly treated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Potter, defendant said that he expected to do patrol duties, and that if he did not do them he would be punished by having an extra patrol given to him.

Mr. Potter:—You got on extra patrol duty?—Yes; but I got it on the 9th and did not think myself liable, as I had resigned. He had never read the Ordinance relating to Police Reservists.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday at 2.15 p.m.

GERMAN DYE-MAKERS ORGANISED.

Combination Formed Since the War.

Among the many economic changes that the present war conditions have brought about in Germany, the combination of German dyestuff interests, effected in 1915 and operating since January 1, 1916, is of special importance to Americans, because it means a formidable competitor for newly developed American dyestuff industry in every foreign field, as well as in the domestic market, according to a report made to the Department of Commerce. In a smaller degree it also will bring future competition to other chemical industries in this country which have prospered during the war, as the German concerns that have been combined are also producers of chemicals in pharmaceutical lines.

The rapid growth of the American dyestuff industry during the war has been given serious attention by the German concerns that formerly controlled our market, and has assisted in uniting these great rivals in Germany for mutual protection.

Realising the difficulties of reconquering the lost markets of the various foreign countries after the war, the German dyestuff manufacturers, in the fall of 1915, organised a combine of the seven leading companies, which practically control the output, and pooled interests to the extent of securing uniform prices and wages, systematising production, and also insuring a harmonious policy for all other interests involved. This implies uniformity in all endeavors to regain the former German foothold in foreign markets, and will apply to the new competition in the American market particularly. The importance of German exports in chemicals prior to the war can be seen from the statistics. Their annual value averaged about \$214,000,000, according to estimates of German trade organizations.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in dividing the future profits, but the figures given were finally decided upon, together with an agreement the essential features of which were as follows: It is to be binding for fifty years, beginning January 1, 1916. While the separate organization of production of each concern is to be maintained, risks in business with foreign countries are to be jointly and proportionately carried by all members of the combination, accounting for the contemplated competition in foreign markets, in both "hostile and neutral countries" after the war.

Thus a formidable understanding has been reached between the manufacturers of dyes and colours which cannot fail to affect future prices and the export policies to be followed after the present war. Although German exports of chemicals received an effective setback as a result of the shipping hindrances encountered since the outbreak of the war and the vigorous enforcement of the German embargo on many articles in these lines practically kept them out of the foreign market altogether, it is predicted that nothing will be left undone which is needed in the attempt to reconquer the lost markets.

It would seem that the loss of the large export business would have reduced the profits and dividends of the large companies that are in the combine, but contrivances for army and hospital supplies have proved to be so valuable as to result in an increase rather than a diminution of profits since the war broke out as shown by the figures for two of the concerns.

The Hoechst-Farbwerke recorded net profits of \$3,738,800 in 1915, as against \$3,001,180 in 1914. Its dividends were 20 per cent. in 1915, 20 per cent. in 1914, and 30 per cent. in 1913. The Elberfelder Farbwerke had net-profit figures of \$4,989,440 for 1915 and \$3,989,000 for 1914. Its dividends were 20 per cent. in 1915, 19 per cent. in 1914, and 28 per cent. in 1913. The Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik showed net profits of \$4,519,560 for 1915

and \$3,760,490 for 1914, the 1915 dividend, however, being 20 per cent. only, as against 19 per cent. for 1914, and 13 per cent. for 1913. Extensive enlargement of its plant and the rapid growth of its business at Oppau, on the Rhine, when the process of nitrogen extraction from the atmosphere had necessitated the erection of large buildings, diverted some of the profits from dividend distributions, hence the lower dividends after the war broke out.

All German chemical concerns, small as well as large ones, have been favoured with Government contracts for war supplies, so as to prevent their financial embarrassment. Industries which formerly manufactured goods in lines not available for war supplies were induced to change their plants somewhat in equipment, so as to be able to furnish some kind of war material. Thus the absence of export facilities failed to destroy German industrial competitive power, and upon the conclusion of the war this factor must again be reckoned with.

MR. GALSWORTHY ON FRANCE.

The Poilu in Hospital.

Mr. John Galsworthy recently returned to England after a long spell of hospital work in France, where, with Mrs. Galsworthy, he has been helping to nurse wounded poilus back to health ever since November last. The British authors who have been and are doing nursing work are many, including Mr. John Masefield, Mr. E. V. Lucas, Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, and Miss Beatrice Harcourt, but of them all, Mr. Galsworthy's "job," must surely be unique. He has been a masseur.

"I learned massage some years ago," he said in an interview, "and brushed it up" before I went out. We were at an English hospital for French soldiers at Martourat. My wife looked after the linen there and attended to the correspondence, and I did the massage. It was a comparatively small hospital, with about forty-five beds, and I usually had some ten cases in hand daily, and, frankly, I was never sorry when Sunday came. Most of my cases were of rheumatism; that and 'shell-shock' were the ailments we dealt with principally.

"The French soldier is really a wonderful fellow," Mr. Galsworthy went on. "He is so brave and cheery, and he lets you know how well he is in our hospital we had, at different times, men from almost every part, Savoyards, Parisians, men from the Midi and the Centre, Basques and Bretons, and about them all we found a sort of affectionate flexibility that let one right into their lives and thoughts."

"I found the poilu, in fact, more really knowable than our Tommies, whose jocular defensiveness makes it difficult for the comparative stranger to discover what the man 'inside' is like. This is, I think, especially true of the British soldier when he's with his fellows. Get him alone and he's much more likely to expand. Both the British and the French soldier are wonderfully grateful for anything done for them, but the poilu shows it more easily; he can express his feelings better."

"Are the French soldiers optimistic?"

"They are readily depressed if the news is bad, and jubilant if things are going well. Most of our patients were manifestly 'war weary,' but this was chiefly due to the fact that many of them had been in hospital for six months, and even a year and more on end, having been sent to us from other hospitals. The French habitually declare that there 'must not be' another winter campaign, yet I am sure that if, unfortunately, there must, they will go through it gamely. That's in their character. "France is still strong and wonderfully resolute. Food appeared to be more plentiful there, on the whole, than it is here. There were some periods during the winter when supplies, especially of coal and petrol, ran short, but that was principally due to difficulty of transport in the severe winter. And it was worse!

LESS CRIME IN SCOTLAND.

Scottish Prison Commissioners Report.

In their report for the year 1916 the Scottish Prison Commissioners say: "The total number of commitments to prisons, Borstal Institutions, and the State Reformatory was 19,946, as compared with 27,340 in 1915 and 43,535 in 1914." This is the lowest total since 1892, when the population was very much less. While, doubtless, those causes which were already effecting a gradual and steady reduction in the number of commitments before the war have continued to operate in the same direction, there can be little room for doubt that this very large reduction is mainly due to the many changes brought about by the war.

"A very large proportion of the manhood of the country above sixteen years of age—the lowest age at which persons are admitted to prison—is in one of other branches of His Majesty's forces, where such offences as they do commit are dealt with as naval or military offences, and unless in a few serious cases they do not come into our care as civil prisoners. The conduct, however, both of the women and of the men who are not in the forces appears to have been better, perhaps partly on account of diminished temptations to wrongdoing."

"The number of persons committed to prison for the first time is still distressingly large, viz., 5,614, or over 33 per cent. of the total, as compared with 6,977, or 25.5 per cent., in the previous year. This, it is to be feared, indicates a considerable tendency to lawlessness on the part of the younger members of the population who have either been exempted from or not yet called up for military service. The marked diminution in total commitments is thus almost entirely in recommendations of 'old hands.' The total enlistment of inmates from Polmont Institution is now 234, of whom, as far as we know, 20 have been killed. Two have been awarded the military medal and one mentioned in despatches."

"Only thirty-five men and four women were sentenced to penal servitude during the year; two of the men were also sentenced to preventive detention. Prison labour has been mainly devoted to Government work in connection with the war, a very large number of necessary articles having been manufactured."

We several times had 30 degrees of frost, Fahrenheit, and even at Lyons they had as much. No, France is wonderful, and I am not really perturbed about her lasting powers."

"I had been in France pretty often," Mr. Galsworthy added, "but I realise now that I didn't really know her. To the Englishman France is now 'open' for the first time. Ever since the Battle of the Somme appreciation has been growing into a warm and ever increasing friendliness towards us. It has greatly impressed me, who only knew—or rather didn't know—the France of pre-war days. The French attitude towards Britain and all things British is now delightful, and full of encouragement for the future to the many among us who always have loved France and admired her people."

As might have been expected, Mr. Galsworthy is one of those most gratified by the entry of the United States into the war. "I hardly know which is the more satisfactory feature of it," he said, "the material and moral gain to the cause of the Allies or the moral discouragement to Germany. It helps so to knit the democracies of the world together. Perhaps it is not quite so striking a factor in that sense as the Russian revolution (the existence of autocracy there was a terrible cloud over us all), but it's a wonderful step toward unification of aim. But what counts most of all, in my view, is the fact that the United States will now have a share in arranging terms of peace, which I strongly hope will include the creation of a League of Nations."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

Keeping the Enemy Busy.

London, Sept. 15. — A Russian official message states: We twice attacked southward of Pskov but were repulsed. The enemy in the region of Medug village is strongly fortifying himself. We attacked in the region of the Pakov Road and occupied Kronberg. Further southward we advanced 800 yards and occupied Pelna, Keitzin, and Sisera, advancing towards Lemberg. We repulsed the enemy westward of Ocas. Our torpedo boats bombarded naval batteries on the Courland coast, where fires were observed.

Enemy Forced to Retire.

London, Sept. 15. — A wireless Russian official message states: We captured an important position in the region of Pakov high road, near Kronberg Farm, but were repulsed. We captured a wood near Bierzik, north-westward of Husiatyn. The enemy has withdrawn to the height of the Mychokovtze-Vasilkovtze line. The Turks in the Caucasus forced us back beyond the line of mountains Shiva, Rechu and Boubareh, fifty versts eastward of Vevandza. Our pilots dropped thirteen hundred pounds of bombs, causing a conflagration at Horosomok, between Husiatyn and Trjbovia.

GERMAN PEACE TACTICS.

London, Sept. 15. — A well informed correspondent of the "Observer" says: "The authorities in Downing Street have not failed to note the latest move of certain officials in Berlin to put the responsibility of peace manoeuvres and the onset of the continuation of the war upon the British Government. They are aware that Herr Kuhlmann is leading the German people to believe that the German offers of peace emanate from a British source, whereas they are really German proposals. The intention of this manoeuvre is to prepare the German public for the answer soon to be delivered to the Papal note and, by attributing the proposals to the British, to make the path of the Berlin Government easier. The authorities in this country remain adamant in their terms of peace and do not intend to waste time or words in bestowing official attention to such tactics."

GERMANY'S FIGHTING MATERIAL.

London, Sept. 14. — Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters states that out of a total of 1,000,000 Germany has so far mobilized 10,000,000 men. A further 7,000,000 can still be mobilized. The remainder are unfit, indispensable, or abroad. Germany's permanent losses are estimated at 1,000,000. The material is steadily deteriorating. The average age of the 1920 class recruits is between 16 and 17.

A HUMANE ACT.

London, Sept. 15. — Commander De Bult has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his gallant command of a destroyer in an action in which an enemy destroyer was sunk. He succeeded in saving seven of the crew while under heavy fire from the shore batteries and with three enemy submarines hovering overhead.

AN ITALIAN ADVANCE.

London, Sept. 15. — An Italian official message states: We advanced and recaptured our line in the region of Log in the northern zone of the Isonzo plateau. We took prisoners. Our aircraft dropped three tons of bombs on the enemy's communication line in the Carso.

SMUGGLING LEAD TO SWEDEN.

New York, Sept. 15. — The accidental smashing of a packing case on Brooklyn Pier led to a remarkable discovery by Customs Officers with regard to a consignment of 30 cases of mules consigned to Sweden. Each was fitted with a lead cap easily removable, which contained enough lead for the manufacture of one bullet. The shipping license did not mention lead.

SWEDEN AND THE RECENT DISCLOSURES.

Washington, Sept. 15. — Mr. Lansing only published the Eckhardt letter after the unsatisfactory Swedish reply to the Argentine disclosures. The British newspapers assume that Sweden, in view of her new situation, will realise the need for more adequate statement of her position. They declare that the removal of the Secretary of the Foreign Office is not sufficient. Much more is needed to allay suspicion regarding the sources of Germany's information.

BRITAIN READY TO PUNISH PEACE INTRIGUERS.

London, Sept. 15. — It is officially announced that the Government knows nothing of the reported peace meeting of financiers in Switzerland but it transpires that any British subjects have met enemy subjects the offenders will be punished.

THE SWEDISH ELECTIONS.

Stockholm, Sept. 15. — So far the Socialists have gained five seats and the Conservatives have lost fifteen.

AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT EXPORTATION.

Melbourne, Sept. 15. — In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes said that the exportation of wheat and flour to the Dutch East Indies was not allowed except under conditions preventing re-exportation.

THE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BUREAU.

London, Sept. 15. — The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Steel Maitland will be appointed Secretary to the new Commercial Intelligence Bureau.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 14. — Silver is quoted at 51d. and the market is very firm. The pound, after touching 43 is now 35 for a sovereign. The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a New York message stating that it is believed that the embargo on the export of gold and silver except under license will not be permitted to interfere with the export of silver to the Allies. It is suggested that the Treasury might sell in India and China 400,000,000 silver dollars now in the vaults for which the demand is very limited, and also give silver certificates a permanent gold backing.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Petrograd, Sept. 15. — The settlement is continuing. A deputation of the Savage Division, which is regarded as the mainstay of the rebellion, visited M. Kerensky. General Alexeeff, commander of the division, tendered a resolution declaring fidelity to the Government of all regiments of the Savage Division. The Central Committee of the Baltic fleet has telegraphed to M. Kerensky the unanimity of the crews' support to the Government. General Kaledin has been arrested near Rostoff and formally charged with insubordination.

M. Kerensky's difficulties have not diminished with the collapse of the revolt, as his efforts to establish a National Government threaten to be hampered by a resolution proposed by the Maximilians and passed by the Petrograd Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates. By 279 against 115 votes, accusing the middle class parties, especially the Cadets, of complicity in the revolt and declaring that they must be excluded from power; stating that a Government solely representing the proletariat peasants must be established, which should immediately proclaim a Democratic Republic and transfer land owners' estates gratis to the Peasants' Committees; an institute of workers should control the industrial production and distribution of products; to ruthlessly tax capital and confiscate war profits.

The newspaper "Ruska Yasnica" states that the appointments of General Alexeeff, Rashev and Dragomiroff indicate the Government's determination to prosecute the war at all costs. The appointments have made a good impression on the Allies. The War Committee is immediately assembling to formulate plans to reorganize the army and improve the moral. A special Cossack Ministry is being established with a view to enlisting the Cossacks.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that one of the first acts of the Government will be to dissolve the Duma.

MORE GERMAN INTRIGUE.

Washington, Sept. 14. — The State Department has published correspondence which passed between Dr. von Eckhardt, the German Minister at Mexico City, and the Chancellor, in which the former recommends the secret bestowal of a decoration on M. Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires, who was formerly stationed at Peking and Tokyo, for transmitting messages on behalf of the German Legation.

The following is an extract from Dr. von Eckhardt's letter to the Chancellor, dated March 8, 1916: "Since Cronholm has arrived here, he has not disguised his sympathy for Germany. He is the only diplomat through whom information from the hostile camp is obtainable."

Dr. von Eckhardt emphasises that the bestowal of a decoration openly would make the enemy suspicious, and must therefore be postponed till after the war.

The Swedish Charge d'Affaires here, in an interview, stated that Cronholm was dismissed in January. He refused to discuss the case.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

RUMOUR OF PEACE OVERTURES.

Amsterdam, Sept. 15. — Berlin has been agitated by a rumour that Great Britain has made peace overtures. The German newspapers are asserting that the Council which the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Dr. Michaelis and Herr Ludendorff are at present holding is connected with this.

It is officially announced from London that the above rumour is utterly baseless.

GREECE MOBILISES.

London, Sept. 15. — Reuter learns that Greece is mobilising and has called up its subjects belonging to old and new Greece born between 1854 and 1897 inclusive.

A JEWISH REGIMENT.

London, Sept. 15. — A Jewish regiment has been established with headquarters in London and camp in the south of England. Voluntary applications are flowing in throughout the United Kingdom and many more from the continent, while hundreds of transfers from other units of the British Army are being arranged. Special concessions have been granted by the War Office which include Koehler food during training.

NEW UNDER-SECRETARY.

London, Sept. 15. — The appointment of Mr. W. A. S. Hewins as Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is confirmed.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Perrick, from St. John's.
Gincheong, from Foochow.
Hanyiak, 51, Bonham Strand, from Soerabaja.
Hockseghin, from Semarang.
Kwongkaiklong, from Puket.
Laupiesan, from Taipeh.
Owachu Choong, 29, Napechau St., from Calcutta.
Seidchey, from Owensound, Ontario.
Sikkew, Cheongyick, from Calcutta.
Stewart Frederick, Chartered Bank, from Melbourne.
Tiwankee, from Bangkok.
Thyekee Boonhung, Kai, from Penang.
Toncoroti, from Haiphong.
Weibenza, Agents S.S. Sinju Maru, from Soerabaja.
Wingsai, from Singapore.
Yeetai, c/o Kwanshunchan, from Newchwang.
Yulnathing, from San Francisco.

J. M. BECK, Superintendent, Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Ah Foo Yun Tonz, from Cavite, Manila.

Smith, from Shanghai.

Consul, Nilsson, Hongkong Hotel, from Stockholm.

Nilsson, Swedish Consul, from Yokohama.

Someyakszu, Perushiyamaru, from Nakavama.

Tuckchong, from Kobe.

T. H. KRING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong, Sept. 14, 1917.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$560
MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$390
North China n. \$110
Unions s. \$780
Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$191

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires n. \$130
H. K. Fires s. \$290

SHIPPING.
Douglases n. \$81
Steamboats n. \$171
Indos (Def.) n. \$89
Indos (Pref.) n. \$35
Shells n. 107/6
Ferries s. \$29

REFINERIES.
Sugars n. \$92
Malabons s. \$29

MINING.
Kailans b. 40/-
Langkats n. 1 1/4
Raubs s. \$2.50
Tronohs n. 28/-
Urals n. 32/-
Oriental Cons. b. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.
H. K. Wharves n. \$73
Kowloon Docks b. \$111
Shai Docks n. 1 7/8

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.
Centrals n. \$30
H. K. Hotels s. \$94
Land Invest. n. \$88
H. K. East n. \$5.90
K'loon Lands n. \$38
Shai Lands s. 1 7/4
West Points b. \$78
Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.
Ewos s. 1 1/2
Kung Yiks n. 1 1/4
Shai Cottons b. 1 1/2
Yangtzeopos n. 1 4/5
Orientals n. 1 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS.
Borneos n. \$64
China Light & P. n. \$4.50
Providents n. \$736
Dairy Farms n. \$23
Green Islands s. \$7
H. K. Electric n. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149
Ropes n. \$361
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level n. \$3.90
Trams, Peak, old n. cts. 90
Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90
Laundries b. \$3
U. Waterboats s. \$13.
Watsons n. \$6
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

3/24 Demand 3/24
30 d/s. 3/3
60 d/s. 3/34
3 m/s. 3/34
T/T Shanghai 1374
T/T Singapore 1374
T/T Japan 1574
T/T India 1574
Demand, India 1574
T/T San Francisco 77
T/T Java 183
T/T Manila 183
T/T Marks 447 1/2
Demand, Paris 443

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/4 1/2
6 m/s. L/C 3/4 3/8
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3/4 3/8
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 78 1/4
4 m/s. Marks 100
4 m/s. France 462 1/4
6 m/s. France 467 1/2
Demand, Germany 77 1/2
Demand, New York 77 1/2
T/T Bombay 100
Demand, Calcutta 100
Demand, Manila 154
Demand, Singapore 1374
On Haichong 54 1/2 prem.
On Saigon 5% prem.
On Bangkok 47 1/2
Sovereign 610 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 40.40
Bar Silver, per oz. 51

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.
Chinese 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2
Chinese 10 3 1/2
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 3 1/2
Hongkong 10 3 1/2

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中
Capital (1/2 Paid up) 1,000,000,000
(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS
BRANCHES: Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, and Saigon.

IN FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
IN NEW YORK: Bank of America & Co.
IN ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352
5, Charter Road.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
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12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS: 11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 1.00 A.M. every 15 MIN.
every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAY: 12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
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12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 A.M. to 12.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.

HIGHEST CARS on the Peak Road.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)
Loans on Mortgage of House Property, etc.
Advanced made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Payable System.

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILL, ATTORNEY, etc. Underwritten and Received.
(Name and Particulars on application)
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000.
Paid-up Capital Yen 36,000,000.
Reserve Funds Yen 22,100,000.

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Deposits.
Savings Bank Department.
FISHBONE, Managers.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1917.

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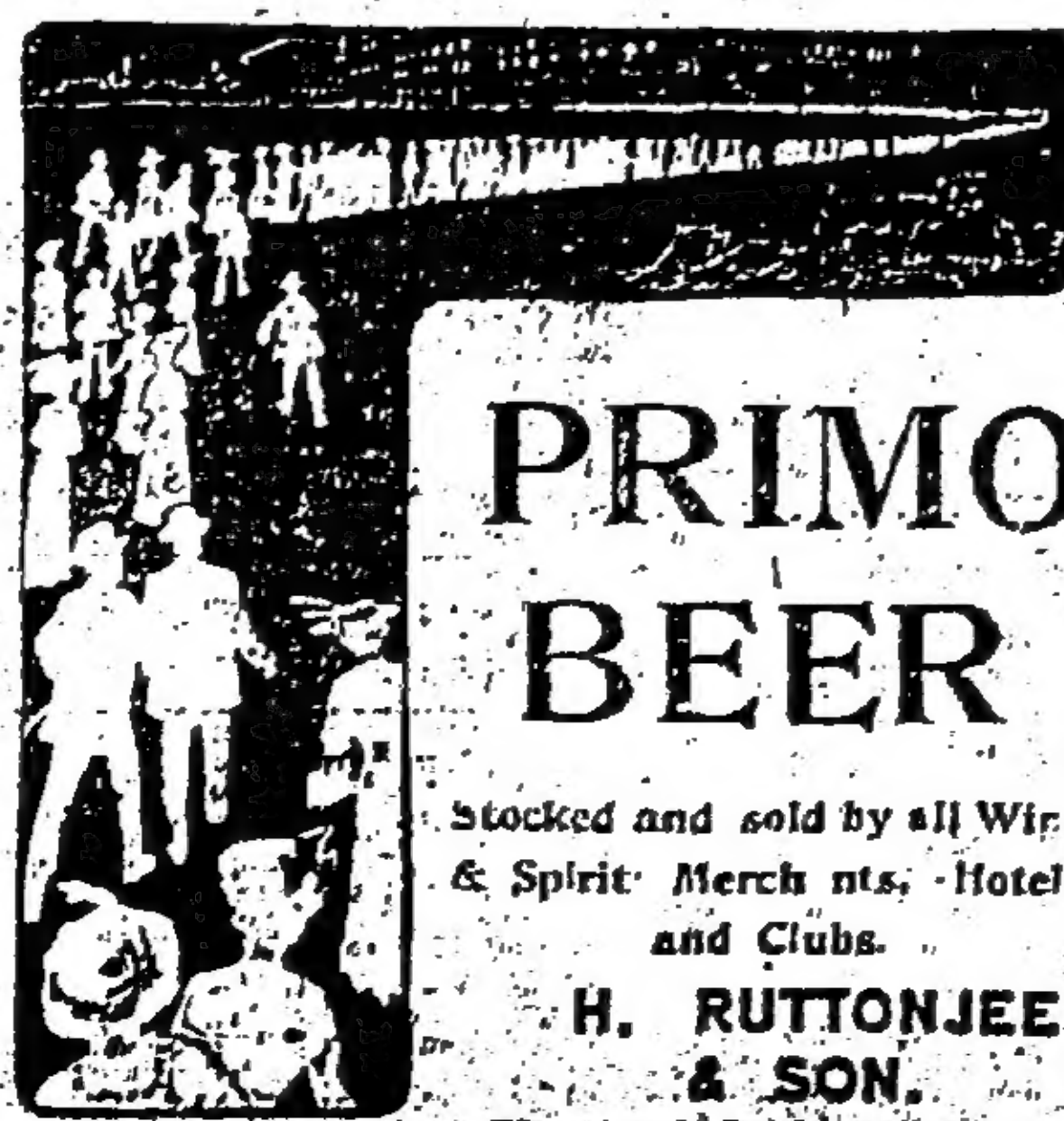
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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Deposits.
Savings Bank Department.
FISHBONE, Managers.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1917.

VISITING

THE HOME OF.



Stocked and sold by all Wine & Spirit Merchants, Hotels and Clubs.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

W.M. THACKERAY



The THREE CASTLES Virginia Cigarettes

The Cigarette with the Pedigree

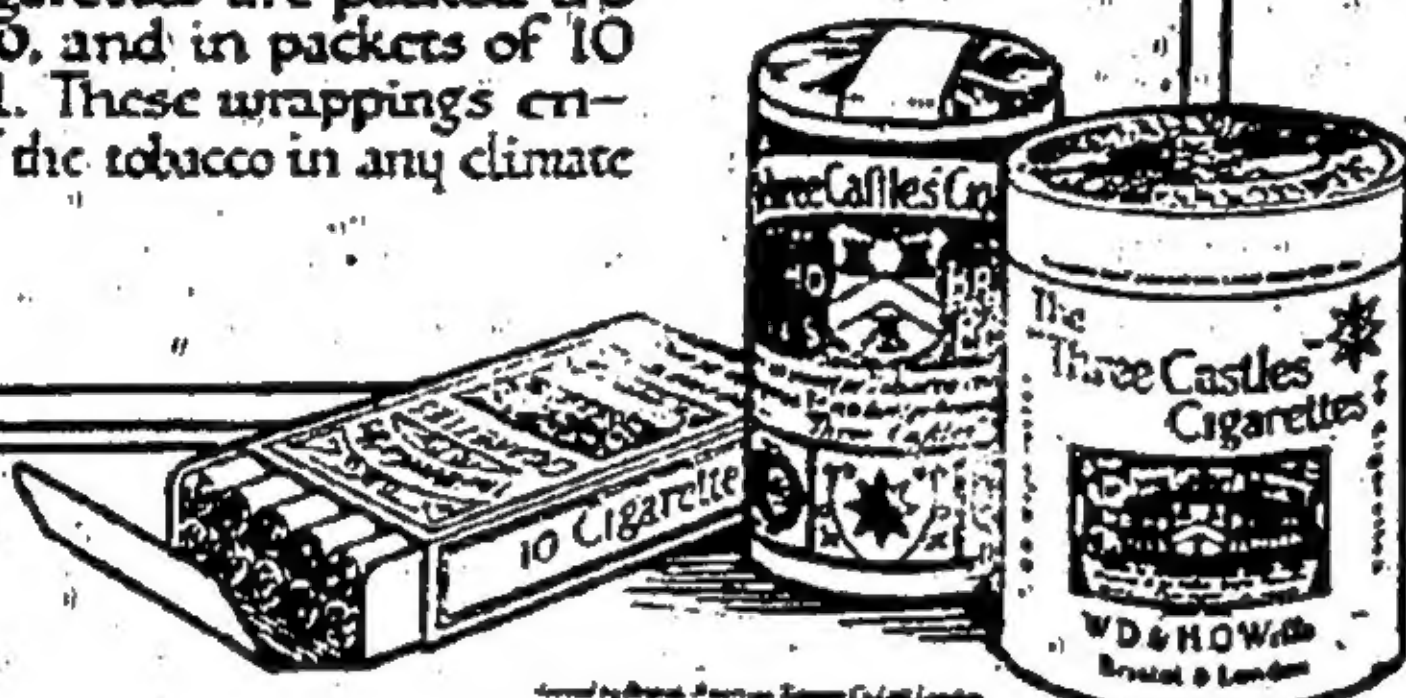
William Makepeace Thackeray when travelling through Virginia wrote a letter home in which he said "I shall write a novel with the scene laid here - it will take me at least two years to collect my material and become acquainted with the subject. I cannot write upon a subject I know nothing of." And when "The Virginians" was finished no truer words were found therein than these-

"There is no water tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the Three Castles"

W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

The "THREE CASTLES" Cigarettes are packed in patent air-tight tins of 50, and in packets of 10 and 20 wrapped in tinfoil. These wrappings ensure the perfect condition of the tobacco in any climate.

W.D. & H.O. WILLS.
Bristol & London, England.



THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

TRAGEDY OF AN AUTHOR.

Mr. Frank Richardson's Fear of Blindness.

Fear of becoming blind, it was stated at the inquest, led to the suicide of Mr. Frank Collins Richardson, aged 48, barrister, and the author of several brilliant novels.

Death from a wound in the throat took place at his flat in Albemarle St., W. The jury found that he committed suicide while temporarily insane.

Miss Hilda Richardson, his sister, said that Mr. Richardson had been depressed for some time. He had cataract of one eye and was afraid that it would go to the other. Her brother drank a good deal at times. Last Tuesday morning she saw him up. He said he had slept badly and wished he could die.

Alexander Gray, who used to visit and massage Mr. Richardson, said that his master suffered from neurasthenia. He seemed to have an idea that his income was diminishing owing to the war. Some years ago Mr. Richardson told him that a man had a right to take his own life if he so desired, and he had written on the subject of suicide.

NOTICE.



**DURHAM
DUPLIX
DOMINO
SAFETY RAZOR**

Prices complete in Case with 6 Blades.

\$2.75

See Our Window Display.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

**AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions, to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 18th September 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:-

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, easy chairs, blackwood tables, teapots, flower stands, teak writing tables, bookcases, glass cabinet, card table, white lace curtains, carpets, rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining table and chairs, teak sideboards, dinner wargons, ice chest, dinner service, electro-plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, etc., etc.

Double cherrywood and single iron bedsteads, single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, toilet crockery, etc., etc.

Also

1 Underwood Typewriter in fine condition.

2 Remington Typewriters.

On view from Monday the 17th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Auctioneer

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th September, 1917.

NOTICES.

**DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL,
KOWLOON.**

PROFESSOR DANENBERG will give Pianoforte Lessons at the School once a week during term.

All enquiries about arrangements, for pupils of the School or others, to be addressed to the Head Mistress.

ASAHI BEER.



Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Sole Importers
Telephone 1201 & 1202

POST OFFICE.

Mails for Europe via Suez are despatched as opportunity offers but only correspondence specially marked is forwarded by that route and no particulars of such mails can be given.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathani, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Registered and Parcel mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

MAILS DUE.

The s.s. SHANTUNG, with the Siberian Mail (London 26th July) is due to arrive tomorrow.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Weihaiwei & Tientsin - Per CHIP-SEUNG, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

Haiphong - Per LOKSANG, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

Saigon - Per ROTORUA, 17th Sept. 5 p.m.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Moji, Canada United States, Central & South America & Europe via Vancouver - Per - 18th Sept. Registration 9.15 a.m., Letters 10 a.m.

Straits, Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya - Per PRINCESS JULIANA, 18th Sept. 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow - Per HAITAN, 18th Sept. noon.

Shanghai & N. China - Per SUNNING, 18th Sept. 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand New Guinea via Thursday Island - Per - 18th Sept. Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10 a.m.

Australian Mail.

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia) - Per SHANTUNG, 20th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m., Letters 3 p.m.

Shanghai Chinese P.O. Monday, 24th Inst.

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia) - Per SHANTUNG, 20th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m., Letters 3 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China (Europe via Siberia) - Per SHANTUNG, 20th Sept. Registration 2.15 p.m., Letters 3 p.m.

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WEATHER REPORT.

September 17d. 11h.-10m. - No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has again decreased slightly at all stations reporting: it is highest over Japan and relatively low over the Visayas.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1st, 73.20 inches against an average of 71.74 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock - E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some showers.

2 Formosa Channel - The same as No. 1.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook - The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan - The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

September 17, a.m.

Station.

Hour.

Barometer.

Temperature.

Humidity.

Winds.

Direction.

Force.

Weather.

Vantook 5a

Remore 5a

Shanghai 5a

Kobe 5a

Nagasaki 5a

Kanagawa 5a

Yokohama 5a

Manila 5a

Colon 5a

San Francisco 5a

London 5a

Paris 5a

Berlin 5a

Rome 5a

Moscow 5a

St. Petersburg 5a

Warsaw 5a

Vienna 5a

Budapest 5a

Brussels 5a

Amsterdam 5a

Antwerp 5a

Lyon 5a

Marseille 5a

Nice 5a

Genoa 5a

Leghorn 5a

Trieste 5a

Venice 5a

Padua 5a

Trento 5a

Bolzano 5a

Merano 5a

Bozen 5a

Salzburg 5a

Munich 5a

Regensburg 5a

Pilsen 5a

Prague 5a

Brno 5a

Olomouc 5a

Bratislava 5a

Košice 5a

Prešov 5a

Uzhhorod 5a

Debrecen 5a

Szeged 5a

Budapest 5a

Vienna 5a

Berlin 5a

Paris 5a

London 5a

St. Petersburg 5a

Moscow 5a

Warsaw 5a

Vienna 5a

Budapest 5a

Bratislava 5a

Košice 5a

Prešov 5a

Uzhhorod 5a

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 18th Sept., 1917.

An Exciting Photo Play
IN 4 PARTS:

"A PRINCE OF INDIA."

Pathe's British, French, & American Gazettes.

Comics:

"IN DUTCH WITH A DUCHESS."

"WIFFLES AND THE EMPEROR."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Dividend Warrants for the Interim Dividend of \$2.50 per share payable to all Shareholders on the Company's Register at 30th September, 1917, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 8th October, 1917.

Notice is further given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 6th October, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1917.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

(Incorporated in England.)

Unredeemed Bank Notes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any OUTSTANDING NOTES will be paid on presentation to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1917, at noon.

AFTER THAT DATE, holders will find it necessary to claim repayment in Sterling from the Board of Trade, LONDON, to whom the necessary funds will be remitted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE make a charge for payment of claims out of monies deposited in the "COMPANIES LIQUIDATION ACCOUNT" at the Bank of England.

A. R. LOWE,

Liquidator.

Chartered Bank Building,

Hongkong, 16th August, 1917.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

WAI KEE.

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NOTICES.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Hongkong.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 27th September 1917, at 12.15 o'clock P.M. when the subjoined Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting convened for that purpose and held on the 1st day of September, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the provisions of the Society's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting."

Should the above Resolution be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority the alterations in the Society's Memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

A print of the Memorandum as proposed to be altered can be seen at the Head Office of the Society.